WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
"P & O WHISKY"
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,033—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.I. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.I. PARRAMATTA	4836	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.I. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5237	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	In Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	In Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900,

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1. Sept., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, calling at Porbundar and Cutch Mandvie, on the 4th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 6th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 29th September.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2,884	Stahl	29th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

ROVER BICYCLES.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HAVE just imported a limited number of these SPLENDID MACHINES which they are enabled to offer at the very low Price of Rs. 175-0-0.

The Machies are quite New and are in all respects up to the High Standard for which the Rover Company is famous.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER;

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,

No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c,

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tieutsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBRAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFIC IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to a half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Banksipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd September, 1900.

NOTICE.

IT is NOTIFIED for the INFORMATION of the PUBLIC that COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS including TRAMWAYS, corrected up to 30th June, 1900, can be obtained on payment from the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 8, Hasting's Street, Calcutta.

PRICE Rs. 2, per COPY.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept., Railways.

WANTED.

SUB-OVERSEERS on the temporary establishment of the Executive Engineer, Kanara District. Pay from Rs. 30 to 50, plus travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to

G. V. GAYATONDE, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kanara District.

CLUB BLEND

A very fine peg Whisky.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL

INTENDING ASSURERS

Should obtain the

PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS

EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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Firstly—All that piece of Foras freehold land containing, according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Gilder Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line, on or towards the north by the bridge called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain-water drain.

Secondly—All that piece of Foras freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street aforesaid, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 339, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, and 392, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880, and 13898, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos, 2811 (a), 2813, 2814, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, (1), 2821 (2), 2821 (3) 2821 (4), 2822 (1), 2822 (2), 2823, 2824, 2825, 2827, and 2829, and Street Nos. 98a, 102, 104, and 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124 (2) and 126.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th September, 1900.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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Government of India Press
on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to you not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES have been received from our Head Office that the "REMINGTON" STANDARD TYPEWRITERS are awarded the highest prize at the above Exhibition for typewriting machines. All particulars about the machines could be had from the undersigned.

WARDEN & Co., Sole Agents,
27 Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opened his place of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India' of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 2 bon.	1262 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,187½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial	10,000	100	100	nil	55
Bank of India.	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	26	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half yearly. 600	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	150
Anglo-Indian	1,315	..	0	Nil	18
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	12 1-2
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Ballary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	30
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 25	45
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	500	..	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5.	60
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	1650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	650
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Coorla Mills	cut	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	610
David Mill	1,400	500	600	dvdRs30	280
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	1875	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	1700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	165
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	Nil	420
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd. 5	130
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	250
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	14,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	11,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	350
Krishna Mills Ld	11,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	162
Lord Reay Mfg	1445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	2356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	..
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	c vd 60	1,735
Mchanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.	1800	100	115	dvdRs15	..
Mazagon	5,000	250	..	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs45	1,425
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	..
ational	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	1742	1,	1,000	Mil	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	55
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5.	775
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1775
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	235
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	545
Sassoon and Allianes	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	1550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India,	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	140
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	dvd 450	6,625
Do. New Issue.	1,500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	66
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	770
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	171
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	520
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	58
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	370
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	139
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	120
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	28
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	515
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	156
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1½	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	5 pr. ct.	650 xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	475 xd

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15-
Carolus	"	—
Mexican Dollars	"	69-5
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	"	—
Bar Silver	"	68-12 rd, 69 fd.
Gold Leaf	"	4-62
Bar Gold, English (1-3 touch)	"	23-15-0
Bar Australian	"	24-5
Bar Bombay	"	24-5
ar Penin	"	29

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 6-50m., 6-12a. Low water, 1-16a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch, statement for August shows—Daily average attendance 202, and admissions 2,117, prevailing diseases were fevers, dysentery and diarrhœa.

A SUCCESSFUL GOAN MEDICAL STUDENT.—Dr. Rodolpho de Mello from (Saligao) Goa, who lately went to England to prosecute his further studies in medicine, has successfully passed his examination and has obtained the diplomas of L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S, (Edinburgh) and L. F. P. S. (Glasgow.)

DAMAUN NEWS.—Dr. Menezes, the Health Officer of the District of Damaun, has now issued his report for the month of August last, showing the following attacks and deaths from cholera and plague during the month:—From cholera Upper Damaun 30 attacks 22 deaths, Lower Damaun 7 attacks 7 deaths, Kathiria 5 attacks 5 deaths, Varcoond 2 attacks 2 deaths, Kharwadi 1 attack 1 death, Magarwada 1 attack no death. Total 46 attacks and 37 deaths. From plague at Varkoond 4 attacks and 3 deaths.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st, Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Under the Banner of Victory... Von Blon
Aria (Euphonion Solo)	Maria di Rohan i... Donizetti
Fantasia	Maritana ... Wallace
Valse	Sur la Plage ... Waldteufel
Reminiscences of Offenbach	... Winterbottom
Polka	Off We Go ... Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JAIL-BIRD COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Kadar Ismail alias Abdul Karim, a Mahomedan, with theft in respect of a copper pot, containing a quantity of sweetmeat, belonging to one Gunesh Jaggonath. Accused was caught in the act on Sunday night as he was removing the pot, from the complainant's shop. There stood a record of several previous convictions against the accused, showing a period of seven years he served in jail. Accused was committed to take his trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. P. Byrne, deputy coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Shiwa Satwa, a dock labourer, aged about forty years, who resided at Warl Bunder, Frere Road. On Friday last the deceased, along with some other labourers, was working on board the steam-ship Marad, unloading her cargo and carrying bags of rice ashore. It was then raining and the deck was wet and slippery. As the deceased was carrying a bag of rice, his foot slipped and he fell on his face and the bag fell on his neck. When extricated deceased was conscious but unable to stand. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from injury to his spine. He died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from compression of the spinal chord, the result of the injury he had accidentally received.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES RECREATION CLUB.—A correspondent writes:—The usual social held bi-weekly was well-attended by members and friends, although the weather was inclement. Quite 120 were present and a pleasant evening was spent. Mr. Kent presided. Mr. Creak opened the programme with an overture on piano. Mr. Farnbank sang well, Mr. Steele sang "Auld Robin Gray." Mr. Tyler "Dear Old England" and was as usual well received. Mr. Metcalfe gave a mandoline solo. Mrs. Imrie gave a treat of a recitation in her own sweet way. Mr. Holdway sang "The River of Years," Miss Da Costa sang sweetly "All Hallow Eve." Mr. Wilmer gave a good song which was well received. Messrs. Lafrenais and Farnbank gave a banjo duet in really good style. Miss Champ sang "Old and Young Marie." Mr. Ratcliffe sang "The Gipsy's Warning" really well. Mr. Enever sang "The Great Big Wheel" and was loudly applauded. Mr. Barke sang "Sons of the Sea" really well. The Misses Da Costa gave a pianoforte duet. Mr. Brown sang "Old Virginia." Mr. Steele sang "Bonnie Mary of Argoyle" to the evident delight of all present. Mr. Lafrenais gave a wild comic in good time and taste. Mr. Tyler again favoured. Mrs. Imrie sang "The Alabama Coon" and it was well received. The meeting sang "God Save the Queen" concluding a most pleasant evening.

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL C. CLUB
VS.
THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

A Match was played on Saturday last between the above two teams on the ground of the Elphinstone College Gymkhana, resulting in a win for the former by 95 runs and 7 wickets. The following are the scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. CLUB.

Guzdar run out	0
Daruwala not out	47
Dadarkar run out	7
Chonkar not out	61
Chinoy	Did not bat
Kaka	
Wadia	
Balsara	
Kirtikar	
Chambari	
Brown	
Extras	20
Total	135

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Ashburner K b Guzdar	1
Vakil c and b Chonkar	13
Karaka c and b Guzdar	12
Davar S H c and b Chonkar	5
Ashburner N b Kaka	1
Pearson b Chonkar	3
Modi R c and b Kaka	0
Plender B b Kaka	0
Cooper H not out	0
Davar I b w	0
Telang not bat	
Extras	4
Total	40

MR. NANJI'S XI. *VS.* CATHEDRAL H. SCHOOL. C. CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday last which ended in an easy win by the former by 53 runs. The following are the scores:—

CATHEDRAL H. SCHOOL XI.

H Pires b Polishwala	2
S Stevenson b Dadysett	0
T Nissen b Polishwala	1
J Britto b Dadysett	0
H Burn b Polishwala	0
V Harvey c Polishwala b Dadysett	10
Hobbs b Dadysett	0
Stuart b out	14
Watson b Dadysett	10
McClumpha b Polishwala	4
Shilling b Dadysett	4
Extras	9
Total	53

MR. NANJI'S XI.

N N Lungrana st b Pires	16
R D Printer b Pires	8
C B Irani b Nissen	3
J C Divecha b Pires	4
P N Polishwala st b Burn	33
R F Nanji c Burn b Pires	0
F J Chinoy c Nissen b Burn	4
B Dadysett b Burn	13
P Engineer b Pires	2
J P Masani run out b Nissen	2
R D Assavala not out	2
Extras	5
Total	106

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	39
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	15
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	8	4	153
Total plague deaths to date	79,136	64,914	
Cholera	16	17	

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Surgeon-Major Kavasji Hormasji Mistri, I. M. S., of Broach, who was appointed Civil Surgeon of Thana, has been ordered to accompany a Field Service Hospital to China forthwith. Mr. Firozsha Palanji Moollan, L. M. and S., has been appointed Medical Officer in charge of Bai Rakhminibai Mangaldas Dispensary at Kalyan.

The following candidate of Thana has successfully passed the examination in book-keeping for the senior commercial certificate of the London Chamber of Commerce held in Bombay in May last—Mr. M. J. Divecha.

Examinations of candidates for scholarships in the Thana District will be commenced in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Thana High School from tomorrow. There are seven candidates for the English and six for Marathi languages. There are 153 candidates (51 for English fifth and 102 for Marathi sixth Standards) for the Public Service Examination, which will be commenced on Monday week.

The Mahomedan community of Thana have celebrated the silver jubilee of H. I. M. the Sultan of Turkey, who is Amiroolmoomenin of the Islamic World. Messrs. Abdool Rahiman, Abdool Kadar Parkar and several other Musalmans decorated the Jooma Musjid on Friday, and all the Jamaat offered special prayers for the long life and prosperity of his Imperial Majesty Sultan Abdool Hamid Khan II on the auspicious occasion of the 25th anniversary of his succession to the throne and wherein Mouloods were recited by Kazi Esmail Abbas, Karee Esmail Ganee, Moonshes Moinoodin and Haji Usman at night.

Rain has fallen all over the district generally but crop is flourishing. The Nagli and Vari crops doing well in Salsette. The Koonbi cultivators expect to reap a bumper crop this year. The prices of the staple cereals are now steadily increasing. Thus rice is being sold at the rate of sixteen seers per rupee, Rangoon rice seventeen and dhal at eight seers per rupee.

Shet Ratansi Premji, contractor for the supply of provisions to the Special Prison, Thana, is now rendering some help in distributing food-grain to poor men in Bazaar Peith by which a large number of people is being relieved. It would have been well if this laudable example could have been emulated by other principal grain merchants of this place.

The daily average number employed on relief works in this district during the past week was as follows:—Men 76, women 43 and children 23. Daily average number of persons relieved in poor-houses during the week was as follows:—Men 70, women 82 and children 153, and those relieved gratuitously were 315 men, 520 women and 528 children.

The hearing of the case of the late Nazar was resumed by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana on Thursday. The magistrate examined the police patels of Kalwa and Ewoor for the prosecution, and took evidence of Mr. M. B. Tyebji, I.S.C., in the case on the following day and postponed the case.

Mashak Banghi, of Kali Musjid and twenty-two other Musalmans of Kalyan, who were charged with having obstructed the policemen in discharge of their public functions during the Ganpati festival at Kalyan, in September last, were tried by Mr. Monteath, I.C.S., on Friday. Mr. Monteath having examined several policemen in connection with the case discharged Abdoolla and seventeen other Musalmans and set them at liberty and postponed the case for further evidence.

Shet Doolabdas of Chinchni-Tarapoor, in Dhanoo Taluka accompanied by Mr. Chaganlai Fouzdar, Shet Nandlal and several other leading men of the town visited the Gujrati School at Chinchni and held an examination of the children on Monday last. He distributed primary books, slates, and other writing articles to the boys and presented cholees (bodices) to the successful girls of the school.

One inch and thirty-nine cents. rain fell here on Thursday, thirty-two cents on Friday, one inch and fifty-five cents yesterday and fifty-five cents to-day. Total fall to Sunday, September 2, 73 inches and 64 cents. Total fall to same date last year 1899, thirty-eight inches and thirteen cents. The height of water in the Municipal Reservoir at Thana rose from twenty to twenty-two feet yesterday. Twenty-eight inches and ninety-four cents rain fell in Shapoor (inland taluka) and 10 inches and 98 cents in Kelni, Mahim (coast taluka) in this district during last week.

Thirty-nine deaths (including ten from plague and twelve from cholera) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Forty-eight deaths were recorded in Coorla in Thana Taluka during the same period. Rama Panwalla and Tanoo Kapadwalla died of plague near Jambli (Bazaar Peith) yesterday. Two cases of plague at the same place and two near police chowkee No. 2, are reported to-day in Thana.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 19th and 20th shoots of the Monsoon Season took place at Ghat-Cooper on Saturday afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired and some excellent scores were made, the Sergeant Majors 27 with the M. H. Carbine at 200 yards and 26 at 300 yards being a fine exhibition. The next shoot will be notified by post card. The following are the scores:—

19th COMPETITION—200 YARDS.

Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles	27 A
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	24 B
Corporal M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	23 B
Gunner G L Chardo Bo Vol Artillery	23 C
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	22 B
Sergeant W Fry G I P Ry Vols	22 C
Gunner G Gordon Bo Vol Artillery	21
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	21
Captain G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	20
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergeant S F Pearcey Bo Vol Rifles	19

A Handicapped 6 points, winner of Spoon; B handicapped 4 points; and C handicapped 2 points.

20TH COMPETITION.—300 YARDS.

Sgt Mjr J H Downing Bo Vols Rifles	26 A
Lce Sergt W Walmsley Bo Vol Rifles	23 B
Sergeant W Fry G I P Ry Vols	22 C
Gunner O M P Clyne Bo Vol Artillery	21 D
Cr Sergt H Black Bo Vol Rifles	20
Cr Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	20
Gunner G L Chardo Bo Vol Artillery	19
Captain G R Webb G I P Ry Vols	17
Corporal M Veevers Bo Vol Rifles	17
Gunner G Gordon Bo Vol Artillery	15
Sergeant S F Pearcey Bo Vol Rifles	5

A Handicapped 8 points; B handicapped 4 points; C handicapped 2 points winner of Spoon; and D handicapped 6 points.

THE LIBERTY OF NATIVE PRINCES.

THE Resolution of the Government of India issued on the 24th August has slammed the door of the West in the face of the Native Princes and Chiefs with a loud *thud*, which will resound painfully in their minds and bring home to them the fact of their real situation as State Prisoners of the British Government. . . . Lord Curzon has cruelly reminded all Native Princes of all ranks and of all characters that they are State Prisoners on parole without distinction or discrimination. There is a good deal also in the resolution which might have been better left unsaid. The reference to the English furniture smacks of flippancy. But the worst of it is this:—In not Government partly responsible for these bad tastes generated in the minds of some of these Native Princes? For what else can we expect from impressionable youths indifferently educated in new traditions, deliberately cut off from their old traditions, and put into the hands of European teachers even as they were in their swaddling clothes? To turn round upon and censure Native Princes in this fashion now after submitting them perforce to unsuitable environments from the beginning is simply unreasonable. We further admire the solicitude of the Internal Foreign Office of the Government of India for the purse of Native Chiefs. But may we not say that they do not consistently maintain it? The Maharaja Scindia the other day gave away twenty lakhs of rupees like fun for the purpose of providing a hospital ship for the British army. Can the Foreign Department conscientiously say that the public benefit to the subjects of the Gwalior State was proportional to the loss in the State Treasury? So also the Maharaja of Jaypore gave away 15 lakhs for the Famine Fund to relieve the Government of India to a certain extent. Was this strictly justifiable according to the principles relied on in the resolution? Can Lord Curzon say that the subjects of the Jaypore State are so well off as to treat 15 lakhs a superfluity? There is no doubt statesmanly dash displayed by Lord Curzon in issuing this Resolution. But the statesmanship is not as healthy as it seems.—*Mahratta.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Sunday:—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, and has been steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The small depression in Chota Nagpur yesterday, has travelled in a westerly direction into the northern districts of the Central Provinces, but is not of much importance. Another shallow depression is lying off Orrissa and North Circars Coast. Light rain has fallen in Burma and showers in Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Sub-Montane districts, and Upper India hills. Murree has received three inches, Rawalpindi and Roorkee two, Sialkot one. Showers have also fallen in West Coast Districts, Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and North Madras. Udaipur has received four inches, Neemuch two, Jubbulpore, Bikaneer and Jaipur one. Temperature has fallen rapidly in Chota Nagpur, Punjab and Madras Coast. It is in moderate defect in Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces and in moderate excess in the Madras Deccan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Hispania, Captain S. Abrey, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow and Liverpool, reports having experienced between latitude 13 degree 6 and longitude 47 degree 21, moderate monsoon with sea thence to latitude 17 degree 56' to longitude 68 degree 53' light monsoon with showers of rain to port. The s. s. Loch Tay, Captain J. Stephens, which arrived in harbour yester-day from Rangoon, had fresh head wind and sea. The Hansa Line s s. Rhimfels, Captain W. Duvers, which arrived here on Sunday from Hamburg, met with moderate to strong monsoon off Socotra.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. Esp'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts
Previously registered	64 76	66 55	67 4	62 15
Monday, 3rd Sept.	0 0	1 45	0 23	1 93
Total....	64 76	68 0	67 27	64 08
Total fall to 3rd Sept., 1899	29 54	32 40	27 21	32 41
Total fall to 3rd Sept. 1898	57 82	56 41	56 23	53 74

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at he Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	55	64
From 6 a.m. 2nd Sept. to 6 a.m. 3rd Sept.	1	40
Total	57	4

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	197	20
Saturday, 1st September	1	54
Total	198	74

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of
TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.
Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Specialty.
Patterns on Application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHUBB'S SAFES
AND
CHUBB'S LOCKS
DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
LOSS BY FIRE OR BURGLARS
FROM A
CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF
AND
THIEF-RESISTING SAFE.

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SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUN POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re, 1. Postage, half-anna.
o be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet throughout the day with a very good demand from the Bazaar at 1s. 4d. Bank demand for the mails of 12th and 22nd and at which one Bank was a good seller and must have sold a very fair amount. The rate was then put on a week latter to the mail of the 29th September, on which the enquiry ceased. Credits remain steady at 1s. 4 3-16d. this and next mail with a few bills offering at 1-32d. lower, but we have not heard of any placed at the lower rate.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95-8 ready and Rs. 95-6 for 1st October, rates improving 1-16th in both positions during the day. The rate for small clean pieces of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 is 5-16th higher, than ready.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Cash balance shows a further increase of 13 lakhs.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office ...	Dec.	1,26,570
Do. " Branches	Inc.	7,72,544
Other "	Dec.	5,01,861
Government Securities	Inc.	3,57,750
Other authorised	Dec.	14,302
Loans	Dec.	6,91,747
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	2,60,429
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	31,230
Cash	Inc.	13,13,697

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is steady and Petit's now stand at Rs. 1,725, at which a number of shares are reported to have changed hands, the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 40 for the half year ending 30th June being highly creditable considering the bad times.

FREIGHTS.—With nothing in the way of produce to ship just now, steamers at present loading find it difficult to complete their engagements, and the Edenhall which was chartered to carry Manganese ore for one port was unable to fill up and had to complete for a second, Antwerp, with a general cargo at 14s.

COALS.—A lot of Jardines on passage is reported sold at Rs. 14-8.

BIRDS.—A line at Rs. 13-12 is reported sold for late delievery this year.

WHEAT.—The market is quieter with White Delhi for April-May quoted at Rs. 4-8.

SEED.—LINSEED.—The market is firm with buyers at Rs. 10-9 to Rs. 10- 10 and a small business passing.

CASTORSEED is also firm at Rs. 40-8 with business doing.

RAPESEED.—The market is steady and business has been done at Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5 in Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 7-11 Yellow.

POPPYSEED is quiet at Rs, 8 to Rs. 8-1 with business reported thereat.

COTTON.—Although Home advices continue to be encouraging the position here is just as quiet and dull as it has been, and our export Houses are still idle. Very little has been done at Colaba this evening and sellers are offering their stocks freely but have not made any concessions in prices. Speculation has not been active to-day but the tone at closing is somewhat firmer. The total purchases for the day between shippers and Mills amount to about 1,000 bales.

Bengal Fine ready ..... Rs. 185
do. F. G. do..... Rs. 175, January 1901 Rs. 177
Broach Fine do..... Rs. 215
do Good do..... Rs. 208, March 1901 Rs. 217

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Saturday :—
Khandeish one Bale.—

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	238
Linseed	309
Gingelly	433
Poppyseed	334
Castorseed	889
Rice	250
Myrabollams...	2 8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 1st September, as compared with the statement of 25th Aug :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 25. Rs.	Sept. 1. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,07,778	46,81,208
Do. do. at Branches	30,87,513	38,60,107
Other Deposits	455,23,545	450,25,681
Post Bills	9,777	9,420
Credits undrawn	18,73,260	21,95,881
Rs...	723,06,873	727,73,300
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	75,17,516	78,75,266
Other authorised Securities	27,88,823	27,74,521
Credits, on Govt and other authorised securities	74,00,211	73,92,801
Loans do. do.	203,00,845	196,09,098
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	84,21,341	81,61,413
Dead Stock	3,98,742	3,98,742
Stamps and Stationery	17,515	17,509
Balances with other Banks	4,19,702	3,88,631
Cash	248,41,538	261,55,255
Rs...	723,06,873	727,73,300

(REUTERS TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEP. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet but steady.
Good Bhownugger 4 8-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 99 ex.
3 per cent. Rentes..... 101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... 109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 63 5-16
Bar Silver..... 28 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, SEP. 2

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. steamer Bengal arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 1

The P. and O. Company's Malta left here this afternoon and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Tuesday next.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 3rd instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	85,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	1,72,000	64,56,557	4,535	87,55,485
Total for 24 weeks ..	2,57,000	67,25,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,973	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	193	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	3,02,279	61,94,564	93,230	84,33,646

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 13,716
Increase to date ..... " 6,96,839

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,200	7,700	...	10,900
Or per mile of Railway	59	142	...	201
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	87,052	1,17,707	2	2,04,761
Total for 24 weeks.	90,252	1,25,407	2	2,15,661
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,721	663	...	2,384
Per mile of Ry. do.	74	28	...	102
Total to corresponding date do. ...	1,721	663	...	2,384

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 8,316
Ditto to date..... " 2,13,277

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TURNER—September 2, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Allan Frederic Turner, Solicitor and Coroner of Bombay, aged 53 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOURKE—August 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant E A Bourke, R A M C, of a son.
COLLINS—August 14, at Bokel, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of F W Collins, of a daughter.
OWEN—August 27, at Lahore, the wife of Charles Arthur Owen, M D, F R C S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BURNETT—August 29, at Aden, of enteric, Gordon, son of John and Constance Burnett, of Tellicherry.
JUDGE—August 23, at the General Hospital, Madras, of cholera, Cecilia Louisa, the beloved wife of C J Judge, late Inspector of Police, Madras City, and pensioned Bailiff, Presidency Court of Small Causes, second daughter of the late Surgeon A Doutrie, I S M D, aged 53 years and 21 days.
STUART—August 15, at Calcutta, Charles Edward Stuart, youngest son of Donald and Helen Cruickshank Stuart, of Ballintruan, Banffs, N B, in his 62nd year.
WILKINS—August 30, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, James Wilkins, of Belle-vue, Yercaud, late of the Madras Judicial Service, aged 81 years and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

RUSSIA in her notification to the United States that she had ordered her Minister and troops to withdraw from Peking disavowed any design of territorial acquisition in China. Her action in Manchuria was stated to be purely defensive and her troops at Nieuchwang would withdraw as soon as order was restored, unless the action of the other Powers should be an obstacle. The official explanation of Russian policy in China published in St. Petersburg repeats the information previously given that Russia aims at maintaining the integrity of China and restoring a legal central government. There are those who see in this step but a move in the waiting game which the great Northern Power can afford to pursue in the Far East. If we are to believe a writer in a Home contemporary, who claims credibility as an old traveller in Russia, there are certain prizes on which she has set her whole soul. Two of these especially, we are told, she is resolved to seize. One is North China and the other is Korea. Yesterday's telegrams stated that in her circular to the Powers notifying the withdrawal from Peking Russia promised to withdraw from the whole of Manchuria as soon as order is restored there and the protection of the railway assured. Is that, too, but part of the policy of waiting for a more favourable opportunity? Russia, says the authority referred to, intends her next step to be the appropriation of Manchuria; and it must be remembered that the northern half of Manchuria is already part of her Empire, under the name of the Amur Province. The railway which was to run to Niuchang and which was torn up by the coolies employed on it on the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion is Russia's enterprise and her troops have repaired what the rebels destroyed. The northern half of Manchuria was annexed by the father of the lately deceased Count Muravieff, and it was the design of that skilful diplomat to complete the process. To that end he pursued a policy which would have given Russia the most important slice of all the dominions of the Celestial Empire. But the uprising against the "foreign devils" upset the whole of Count Muravieff's plans for the time being. Russia, however, can bide her time. "How little is she understood," says the writer in the Home paper, "by those who are hastily declaring that this tremendous disaster will annihilate her chance of winning the goal on which she had set her heart."

The most striking thing about Russia's vast empire is that it has an unbroken land communication. It is the largest dominion on earth subsisting without a break and modern Muscovite statecraft is guided by the principle that the empire must be homogeneous. It was to avoid a break in the land continuity of the empire that Russia sold Alaska to the United States. And the desires of her statesmen and the religious aspirations of her people combine to make Russia ambitious to extend her dominion in Asia. While Russian statesmen are bent upon finding proper outlets to the sea and ice-free ports the mass of the people, to whom these things do not appeal, have dreams of their national religion overrunning the East. While the statesman looks for his ice-free port the millions of Russia look with religious fervour to the possession of the Holy Places at Jerusalem and of Mount Athos in Macedonia, which is the Holy Land in Europe of the Russo-Greek Church. The Sultan who now holds the "Mountain of the Monks" will, we are assured, have one day to relinquish it or fight to the death for it. In the Far East the struggle will be for North China and Korea. The conquest of North China is, we are informed, inevitable, and the same prophet who foretells that event prophesies a conflict between Russia and Japan for the possession of Korea. Japan, he assures us, must seek to acquire the peninsula from the absolute necessity of further territory for her growing population. Russia, however, intends that the "Land of the Winged Tiger," shall form part of the Czar's Empire. But before that event takes place Manchuria has to be added to the dominions of Russia. In all this China appears to receive little consideration. To check the aggression of the Power from the North, an alliance is suggested between Great Britain, Japan and America to mark the limits of Russia's dominions. It is true that Russia's resources are vast. She has a population of over 130 millions, and the number is increasing by several millions every year. Though she may be defeated she can never be worn out. And as previously indicated she can wait. At present she is biding her time in Europe but meanwhile she has been unceasingly aggressive in Asia. Our prophet goes so far as to state that she will be in the near future the over-lord of Asia, unless England and America, "by a union of the whole Anglo-Saxon world, dictate to her the reasonable boundary of her ambition." For the time being, however, Russia is the friend of China and her expressed desire is to preserve the integrity of the Empire of the "Son of Heaven."

After the Chino-Japanese war the break up of the Celestial Empire was considered to be assured. But the land of mysteries and surprises never gave the nations more cause for amazement than when the hosts of the Boxers rose up to cast the "foreign devils" into the sea. That they have not quite succeeded does not prove that China has exhausted the surprises which it can spring on the Western world. A stable government is more to the interest of the whole of the Powers than an administration backed by a rebellious horde, and that no doubt explains Russia's latest move. Whatever her future policy may be, and the ways of Russian diplomacy are devious, she has throughout this crisis stood by the legitimate power in China. Our interests in the Empire are commercial and if Russia be determined eventually to wrest the whole of Manchuria from the "Flowery Kingdom," the writer from whom we have already quoted, considers that we shall be wise to leave the Northern Power to contend with China. Regarding Korea, Japan, he believes, will one day begin the struggle for that peninsula. Japan understands that Russia wants no territory detached from the mainland and that encourages her in preparations to assume the aggressive, knowing that if she should gain no advantage she will not lose her independence. Japan is determined to become the Britain of the Far East, and we should be prepared to support any legitimate claims she might make, without being concerned in an offensive and defensive alliance. Russia's supposed designs on India, and her ambition to extend her dominions Farther East, the possibility in fact that she may become the greatest power in Asia, is the most vital question that students of problems of the Far East have to consider. The present trouble in China has shown Russia to be the most influential of the international factors concerned in the crisis. When peace is restored within the Empire how long will it be before the Russification of Northern China is accomplished? If we are to accept the conclusions of the expert whose views are before us the twentieth century will not be very old ere North China is entirely incorporated in the dominions of the Czar.

SOME months ago his Excellency Lord Northcote, in a speech at Poona, alluded to the existence of illegal combinations of wealthy persons for the purpose of evading payment of Government dues, and this question formed an important part in the debate at the recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta asked details as to the extent of these alleged combinations, and from the evidence forthcoming it seems impossible to disbelieve that in various parts of the Presidency several persons did band themselves together to escape the necessity of discharging their liabilities, although possessed of more than sufficient means. The Collector of Kaira states that at the commencement of the year the notices of demand were treated "as mere waste paper." All possible obstacles were thrown in the way of Government officials. Valuables were removed or buried, and crops stored in secure places to avoid attachments, the result of combinations of the wealthiest men in the richest villages, who deluded themselves under the impression that coercion would not be resorted to. "Those who were honest enough to pay were looked upon with utter contempt and threatened with excommunication," and it was only by bringing the force of the law into operation that the rent was paid. No attempt was made to recover money from any but the well-to-do, and it is a remarkable fact that those who have been at most pains to obtain concessions for themselves are the persons best able to discharge their liabilities. One instance is quoted by Mr. Quinn, of a prosperous cultivator refusing to pay his assessment on the ground of poverty and at the same time spending thousands of rupees on some domestic ceremony. The Collector of Ahmedabad reports "that considerable numbers who can pay are contumaciously withholding," and the Collector of Broach wrote that "every holder who can avoid paying up his dues seems to have made up his mind not to pay them." The same report comes from Khandesh and Surat; the Collector of the latter district found that the Kolis of Bodali, a village in Jalalpur Taluka, "met in panch and passed a resolution to fine and outcaste any who paid their revenue." Mr. J. W. A. Weir apparently dealt with this opposition with a firm hand, as whenever it was discovered the ringleaders were made to pay first, and the others following their example, the movement died a natural death. Mr. Moore, the Collector of Nasik, reports that a very large proportion of the land in his district is held by money-lenders either under purchase or mortgage with possession, and the assessment on such lands was exacted in full. In Chandor and Yeola there was a strong combination of Marwadis, who did not pay until they became aware that forfeited land would not be restored on any account to its former owner. It is a remarkable feature throughout this opposition that very seldom indeed were the measures of coercion allowed to proceed as far as the sale, and there are almost innumerable instances of men, who pleaded poverty, but who could have discharged their debt many times over.

THE racing public in India will read with interest the discussion now going on in the Home papers regarding the rise of American jockeyship in England. A correspondent in one of the English dailies says the American jockey presents two points very clearly; one is his belief that the natural seat of a rider is as near as possible to the withers of a horse, because one finds when riding bareback that one is irresistibly shot forward to that position by the narrowing in of the horse's sides, and the second is the fact that the "propelling machinery" of a horse is in his hind quarters. Therefore, he argues, it is advisable for this reason to put the rider's weight as far forward as possible. It is rather far-fetched to assume that the American seat is the natural one, any more than the position which men ordinarily occupy, because to do so it is necessary to take it for granted that the horse was originally fashioned for riding. The fact, however, remains that the American jockeys have easily outpaced Cannon, Loates, Madden and other leading English horsemen, and there is undoubtedly something in the Yankee method. A great many people argue that Sloan, leaning as he does over the horse's neck, forfeits most of his control over the animal. It is probable that he exercises far more purchase than appears at first sight. He holds the horse's neck with the roots of his thumbs, and has, in short, two distinct grips—the hand grip as well as the knee and thigh grip. The position naturally throws more strain on the front legs by easing the weight on the hind legs, and such a position in steeplechasing would be impossible. Many leading men in the racing world are entirely in favour of American jockeyship in flat-racing, and it is interesting to note the open-minded avowals of Englishmen whose professions have caused them to make an intelligent study of horses.

THE opinion of the Health Officers in Australia favoured the idea that the introduction of plague into the Colony was due to rats, and in the large cities of Sydney, Melbourne and Victoria the extermination, as far as possible, of these rodents was commenced some months back. Dr. Gresswell, at a meeting of the Victoria Board of Health, stated that at the Victoria Wharves alone about 80,000 rats had been killed, in Sydney 60,000, and at Melbourne the figures exceeded either of the former places. One member stated that at a conference of municipalities in June over 20,000 rats had been paid for at the rate of 6d. each, but in the following month only 8,600 were killed in the same area. Although no case of plague had occurred for two months at Victoria, there is no doubt it is present in the Colony. It was felt that no measure essential for the protection of the community should be abated, and the Board decided to continue to give the bonus for rats for a further period of four months. There is no doubt that the rat is peculiarly susceptible to plague, and in Bombay when deaths have occurred enquiries have frequently disclosed that a discovery of dead rats have been made a few days previously. In the opinion of many eminent men the presence of millions of these pests in Bombay city is one of its greatest dangers, and their wholesale destruction in Australia, together with the gradual subsidence of the disease, emphasises the accuracy of the opinion about the danger of rats spreading the pestilence. It is much easier to wage war against rats in Australia, for apart from the feelings of the people on the question of destruction of animal life, the structural arrangements of the buildings render such an operation more easy of fulfilment than it would be in Bombay. The success of Australia's experiment is, however, another argument that if something similar took place in Bombay greater immunity from the disease might be given to the inhabitants at large.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 7 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Saturday next.

COLONEL MARTIN, Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, probably proceeds Home shortly on medical certificate.

IN the Calcutta market on Saturday Government paper rose rapidly, closing at Rs. 95-8. In the London Market Consols rose to 98 7-8.

WILHELM STEINITZ, the chess player, whose death was wired to India last week, actually died on August 13, a fortnight earlier than announced.

A FURTHER decrease of 367,000 has occurred amongst persons on famine relief in British provinces. The total number in receipt of aid is now under five millions.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th August, 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899, of 291,352 maunds and Rs. 5,506 in the earnings.

AN Ahmedabad telegram says the Rev. E. Davis, Principal of the Guzerat College, died on Monday morning after a short illness. The funeral took place in the evening. The college was closed out of respect to his memory.

A TRIAL is to be made in the Punjab as well as in other parts of India of samples of American maze recently received from the Rev. R. Winsor, Secretary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE last weather report states that good rain has fallen in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and districts in eastern Rajputana. Kotah had 4, Jhansi 3 1-4, Roorkee 2 1-2 and Dehra 2 1-4 inches. Showers have fallen in the Central Provinces and Central India.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 21st July amounted to Rs 870, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs 6,212. Total earnings from 1st July to 21st July are Rs 29,510. showing an increase of Rs 21,409

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 31st July amounted to Rs 4,780, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs 793. Total earnings from 1st July to 21st July are Rs 14,750, showing an increase of Rs 2,375.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and a special jury, Francis Calmed Gomes, a young Goanese, was charged with murder in having, on the morning of the 21st July last, in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, caused the death of one Peter Paul De-Silva; also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument of cutting, namely a scraper; and further, on the coroner's inquisition, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of causing death by a rash and negligent act; and he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE alterations to the ancient crypt of St. John's Church, Clerkenwell, are as nearly completed as funds in hand for this interesting work will allow. The expectations that had been formed of finding proof that a circular church had existed at some early period in front of the crypt have not been realised. Nevertheless, local residents of standing cling to the idea that such a church did exist. The remnants of ancient circular masonry previously found in front of the crypt have been carefully built into the red brick work of the new entrance. The new entrance to the crypt is now from the front of the church (its original situation) instead of the back, and the crypt is reached by easy flights of stone steps to the left of the chief doors.

AN enterprising American company has hit upon a most refreshing idea. By its assistance any citizen of Toledo can keep cool even in the most sweltering heat. All that he does is to turn the tap, and the company do the rest. It has established a refrigerating plant, by which it is enabled to distribute cold brine for domestic use. The happy householder can have cool and pleasant air perpetually on tap, no matter how many degrees the thermometer may register outside. The service pipes which connect the central stations with the private houses are filled with a continually circulating stream of cold brine. This is a new venture, but its success is ensured. The company for the last five years has been supplying 200 houses with hot water heating in winter, with profit to the inventor and satisfaction to the consumer. On October 1, the tap is turned on, and during all the winter months the temperature of the house is maintained at seventy-five degrees, no matter how the weather may vary outside. A Londoner with such resources at his disposal would cease to be the humble slave of the capricious climate.

RATES for the re-settlement of Ilam and other temporarily settled estates in Sylhet, including Partabgarh, are published in the "Assam Gazette" of 25th August as provisionally approved by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Any objections or suggestions for modifications of these rates are to be submitted to the Assam Secretariat on or before the 15th November, 1900.

THE latest plague returns are very significant, the "Pioneer" thinks, the figures having risen in the week from 499 to 629. In the middle of July they had fallen just below 200, the lowest point being then touched, and it will thus be seen that the mortality has increased 300 per cent. in the last six weeks. In Bombay and Calcutta cities the deaths from plague are not high; in the week ending the 25th ultimo they were 75 and 84 respectively; but the disease has begun to make headway again in the districts of the Bombay Presidency. Thus, in the Belgaum District they have sprung from 14 to 61 in the week; in Thana from 9 to 36; in Kolhapur State from 8 to 23. The Poona District also returns 28 deaths. Evidently there is cause for anxiety regarding this marked recrudescence. But it is in Mysore that plague has made the most alarming headway lately. During the week under review there were 232 deaths in Mysore city alone; 26 in the native city of Bangalore, 14 in the Civil and Military Station; and 72 in the district. Considering that in the whole of Mysore only 20 deaths occurred in the week ending July 21st, the progress of the epidemic has been extremely rapid. The most strenuous exertions will be needed to check it now, for each week shows a higher mortality. As might have been expected, plague has spread to Salem, the Madras District nearest to Bangalore, 15 cases with 11 deaths being reported last week.

IN the quarrels which have been going on this summer in Bajour between the Khan of Nawagai and his truculent neighbours, writes the "Pioneer," there has not been much bloodshed; but the mere fact that strife should have occured must be noted, for the Government of India do not wish to see any disturbances in the country to the west of the Chitral Road. Our Political officers interfere as little as possible in these tribal disputes, their one object being to keep the pesce. It is singular that the chiefs who snarl and snap at each other beyond the Panjkora are always more or less willing to refer their quarrels to those officers and failing them to their subordinates. The Superintendent of the Dir Levies, which keep the road from Chakdarrah to the Lowarai Pass, is Resaldar Kashi Nand, of the 10th Bengal Lancers, a Hindu, as his name shows. This officer commands the highest confidence of all the clans; not being a Mahomedan he need not take sides and his judgment is regarded as based on fairness and impartiality. He visited Nawagai this summer at the request of the Chiefs engaged in petty hostilities and he succeeded at least for the time being in pouring oil on the troubled waters. His influence is unquestionably great and it is well exercised. Native officers of this stamp are indeed valuable an the North-West Frontier, where half the trouble in past days has arisen from the employment of tribal agents, few of whom could be trusted. It is the go-between who has often actually intrigued to bring about trouble between the Government and the tribesmen, so that punitive expedition might follow with fat pickings in connection with supplies. If more selected Native officers were employed on the border, the difficulties connected with the conrol of the Hinterland would probably become less. They have no selfish ends to serve and their loyalty is beyond dispute.

A KARACHI correspondent writes to a contemporary:—Although the distance between Karachi and Delhi via the Southern Punjab Railway is fully 137 miles less than the route via Lahore and Umballa, the fact ramains that any benefit derivable by this lessening of distance is counterbalanced by the slow speed of the trains on the line between Bhatinda and Rajpura. By the Southern Punjab Railway, the distance, 948 miles, occupies 50 hours 42 minutes against the 48 hours 19 minutes taken by the N.-W. Railway and D. U. K. services to traverse the much lengthier journey of 1,130 miles. That such a condition of affairs should be tolerated at all is amazing, considering the large passenger traffic that at all times of the year is carried over this distance. A fast service is now established between Lahore and Delhi, so that what remains to be done is to institute an equal speed between Samasata and Bhatinda, and time the arrival and departure of trains on this line so as to fit in with the fast service on the S. P. Railway. The Rajpura-Batinda line is owned by the Patiala Darbar, but is worked by the N.-W. Railway, and to the discredit of the latter be it written is, without exception, the slowest line in India, surpassing in this respect even the line which earned the name of the Slow Indian Railway. To obviate the waste of time on this line, Simla passengers to Karachi go up first to Lahore, then down from that station by a meandering route to Karachi; while if the speed were accelerated few would hesitate to use the shorter and more direct route by the S. P. Railway. The distance from Umballa via Lahore is 1,007 miles, that via Bhatinda and the S. P. Railway Line 884, the saving in mileage being thus 123 miles. Rumour indicates a likelihood that in the near future the N.-W. Railway will see its way to working a fast train on the Rajpura-Bhatinda line, and the sooner rumour obtains verification the better it will be for the many to whom the discomforts of railway travelling already offer deterrents.

COLONEL FRANK RHODES has returned to England from South Africa and is staying with his sister at Iver.

MR. RHODES is expected to return to Capetown from Rhodesia shortly to attend to his Parliamentary duties. The rumour that he is in bad health is untrue.

BEFORE Lord Hopetoun's departure for Australia a banquet will be given in his honour in London on October 4. Mr. Chamberlain has undertaken to preside, and all the Agents-General for the Australian Colonies will be present.

MR. H. E. DUKE, who was adopted as the second Conservative candidate for Plymouth, had, on the previous day, resigned the Recordership for that borough with a view to the candidature. There is no political vacancy; and it is said that it was because of "the impending General Election" that he resigned the Recordership, to which he was appointed less than three years ago, in order actively to pursue electioneering work. Mr. Duke is a nitive of Plymouth, and was for some time a reporter there. Later, he undertook journalistic work in London, and was well known in the Gallery of the House of Commons. He, however, turned his attention to the law, and has had a brilliant career on the western circuit.

HOW creditably the Chinese Regiment behaved in the fighting round Tientsin has been told in the telegrams from the front. It appears that when the first order was received at Wei-hai-Wei for a hundred men to join the Allies they were greatly delighted, and correspondingly chagrined when it was countermanded. Finally it was decided that half the regiment should go, at which the other half, we are told by the "North China Daily News," were so distressed that ninety-seven of them deserted that night. A new order was then given that the remaining half should hold themselves in readiness. This restored confidence, and it is said that the men off duty spend their time on the beach looking for the steamer which is to take them to the scene of war. This zeal to fight for the alien seems almost too good to be true, had it not been proved by subsequent action.

ONE of the highest prices ever paid by a collector was lately given for a single page of the Kelmscott edition of "The Story of the Glittering Plain." The story was the first work issued from Mr. Morris's famous press; and this particular page chanced to be the trial proof "pulled" on New Year's Day, 1891. The price given was £26 10s. Some very interesting statistics of the Kelmscott Press are given by a writer in the new number of "The Scottish Review." Mr. Morris published, in all, fifty-two works in sixty-six volumes. Of the fifty-two works, about eighteen thousand copies were printed, and sold for about £3 each. The collectors have run up the prices enormously, so that a copy of "The Glittering Plain," is now worth £33 10s., or sixteen times its original cost. A Kelmscott Chaucer fetches about seventy pounds. The Kelmscot "Golden Legend" is valued, among other reasons, because it is embellished with Morris's first design of a woodcut title.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

NO NEWS FROM PEKING.

OFFICERS FOR CHINA COUNTERMANDED

MORE RUSSIAN EXPLANATIONS.

A CHECK TO GERMAN PRETENSIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The latest despatch from any source from Peking is dated the 22nd ult.

Those medical officers who had been previously warned for service in China have been informed that their services are not required at present.

The Russian Circular to the Powers, dated the 25th ult., notifying the withdrawal from Peking promises to withdraw from the whole of Manchuria as soon as order is restored there and the protection of the railway assured.

It adds that foreign interests at Niuechwang and in the railways repaired by the Russian troops will remain inviolate.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

It is believed at Shanghai that financial reasons and the difficulty of feeding the troops is the cause of the Russians withdrawing from Peking.

It is stated that Yuanshikai with 20,000 troops is beyond Kiaochau with a view to opposing any attempt on the part of the Germans at expansion of territory.

LI HUNG CHANG AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, September 2:—Li Hung Chang has cabled to the "New York Tribune" that in his opinion the withdrawal of the Allied Forces from Peking would greatly facilitate peace negotiations. In the event of the Allies agreeing to withdraw he would guarantee on his own personal responsibility to restore order, suppress the Boxer movement and punish the ringleaders.

This proposal to America by Li is regarded in England with great suspicion and the feeling is very strong that Li is simply trying to hoodwink the Powers, and most newspapers declare the withdrawal from Peking at the present juncture will be a fatal mistake.

Intelligence has been received that two thousand Boxers have been treacherously slaughtered at a feast by order of Taotai Tsang-Chau.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

The Transports Wardha and Ashruff have sailed for Hongkong. The Wardha took the Bikanir Imperial Service Troops, who are under the command of the Maharaja of Bikanir, "B" Section 15th British Field Hospital, General Cummins and the staff of the 4th Brigade. The Ashruff took the Vickers Maxim Battery "A" Section 15th British Field Hospital. Major Cox, Imperial Service Troops, commands on board the Wardha, and Captain Vincent, R.A., on board the Ashruff. The Bikanir troops were accorded a hearty farewell by the Marwari merchants of Calcutta.

General Gaselee, has recommended that Major Bond be confirmed in charge of the Commissariat arrangements of his force, Colonel Collard being posted to Hongkong.

The units of the 4th Brigade of the China Expeditionary Force have begun to embark, and they should all be on their way to Hongkong within the next ten days.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

The 31st Presidential Assault-at-Arms commenced to-day. The chief events were:—Mounted Sports—Sword vs Sword, Sword vs Lance, and Tent-pegging with lance and swords. All these events were fought out except the finals and in the Central Gymnasium five events were contested. The place was filled by military people. The following were the results:—

Lead-cutting for British Troops: (1) Gunner O'Gorman, R. H. A.; (2) Corporal Smith, Norfolks. Gymnastics generally for Instructors of British Troops: (1) Sergeant Mather, Norfolks; (2) Corporal Smith, Norfolks; (3) Sergeant Walton, Gymnastic Staff. Gymnastics generally for Instructors of Native Troops: (1) Naik Rashi Persad, Gymnastic Staff; (2) Private Bala Chorma, 17th Bombay Infantry; (3) Lance Naik Nadirkhan, 2nd Grenadiers. Gymnastics generally for Non-Instructors amongst British troops: (1) Bombardier Frith, Royal Garrison Artillery; (2) Lance Corporal Hendry, Norfolks; (3) Lance Corporal Harris, Shropshires. Gymnastics generally for Non-Instructors amongst Native troops. (1) Private Abdul Hasan, 14th Madras Infantry; (2) Sowar Mulsingh, 2nd Bombay Lancers; (3) Private Mirawas, 24th Infantry.

The following are left in for the finals for Sword vs. Sword for British Troops (Mounted): Sergeant Major Black, 16th Field Battery; Sergeant Hinton, 29th Field Battery. For Sword vs. Sword (Mounted) for Native Troops: Daffadar Akbarali, 3rd Lancers, H. C.; Naik Shalemahomed, 1st Bombay Lancers. Sword vs. Lance, (Mounted) for British Troops: Sergeant Findlay, 16th Battery; Sergeant Spink, 1st Battery. These finals will be fought out on Thursday and Friday next.

Sword vs. Lance (Mounted) for Native Troops: Daffadar Akbarali, 3rd Lancers H. C.; Daffadar Dhian Singh, 1st Bombay Lancers. Tent Pegging with Lance for British Troops: Sergeant Findlay, 16th Battery; Sergeant Major Studley, E Battery; Sergeant Major Christie, 22nd Battery. Tent-pegging with Lance for Native Troops: Sowar Nazirkhan, Governor's Body Guard; Daffadar Karamsing, Governor's Body Guard; Daffadar Heerasing, 1st Lancers H. C. Tent Pegging with Sword for Native Troops: Naik Babaji Ranay, 1st Bombay Lancers; Daffadar Sohelsing, Governor's Body Guard; Lance Daffadar Abdool Nurkhan, 1st Lancers H. C.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANNEXATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

ADVANCE OF GENERAL BULLER.

KRUGER AT BARBERTON.

CAPTURE BY COLONEL PLUMER.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The newspapers announce that Lord Roberts proclaimed the annexation of the Transvaal at Belfast on Saturday last.

LATER.

A despatch from Lord Roberts states that a Proclamation has been issued annexing the Transvaal.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

General Buller yesterday advanced fourteen miles along the Lydenberg Road, crossed the Crocodile River and surprised the Boer scouts.

The Boers are now concentrating in the Crocodile Mountains.

President Kruger and ex-President Steyn have arrived at Barberton.

General Plumer and General Paget are holding the railway between Pietersburg and Nylstrom.

Four hundred and eleven dead Boers have been counted in the various skirmishes that have taken place since the occupation of Pretoria.

Though the end of the war is in sight it is expected that De Wet will fight on even after the surrender of Botha.

Colonel Plumer has dislodged Pretorius's Commando which was in laager at Pienarsriver and captured 26 prisoners 31 wagons and 1,100 cattle.

General Carrington is returning to Rhodesia, which is threatened by a Boer commando.

One thousand five hundred Boers have been despatched to Komati Poort, to oppose a British column from Swajiland.

The engineers of South Africa are now working 1,100 miles of railway with 98 engines only.

Owing to the splendid support afforded by the Cape railways the military authorities have been enabled to cope with the pressure.

Natal is contributing a little.

Five hundred Boers have released and armed the prisoners in jail, eight miles south of Johannesburg.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.

Corporal McLane, Lumsden's Horse, has died of pneumonia.

Lieutenants Johnston, 1st North Staffords; Roch 1st Wilts; Inglish, 1st West Yorks; and Pollock, 1st Black Watch; are permitted to proceed to South Africa on duty, while Major R. H. Firth, R.A.M.C., goes home.

Steps are being taken in all departments to expedite the replacement of stores supplied from India for the South African force.

THE PLAGUE AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Another death from plague has occurred at Glasgow.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Bombay mails of the 18th arrived at Brindisi on the 31st ultimo.

ADEN, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 7-0 a. m., to-day

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

The dates for the Viceroy's autumn tour are now fixed. They are—Leave Simla October 22nd, arrive Kurrachee 24th, leave 26th, arrive Mandvi and Bhuj 27th, arrive Verawal 29th, shooting in Gir forest October 30th to November 2nd, arrive Rajkot November 4th, arrive Surat 7th, arrive Bombay 7th, arrive Gairsoppa Falls 15th, Cochin 18th, Quilon 20th, Trevandrum 21st, Tinnevelly 26th, Madura 27th, Trichinopoly 28th, Tanjore 29th, Mysore 30th, halting at Mysore till December 6th. Thereafter, arrive Bangalore 7th and halt there till 10th, arrive Madras 11th and halt there till 13th, arrive Calcutta December 17th.

CHOLERA IN CANTONMENTS.

The following cholera cases occurred in Indian cantonments on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd insts:—Alwar Imperial Service Infantry, one; Admission Depot. 4th Skhs, one admission; Erinpura Irregular Infantry, one death; 52nd Native Field Hospital, two deaths; 19th Bengal Lancers, one death; 54th Field Battery, one admission.

MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS.

It has been decided that accounts are to be re-opened in the Military Savings Bank, the intention of Government being to gradually abolish this institution.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

The retention of a small establishment has been sanctioned for the present to look after the Kirkee Gunpowder Factory until the machinery and stores can be disposed of. On the retirement, next October, of the Honorary Commissioned Officer-in-charge, he will be replaced by a warrant or non-commissioned officer from the existing strength of the Bombay Command.

The appointment of Commander Brownlow as Port Officer at Aden has been sanctioned.

Arrangements are being made for the despatch home of about a hundred time-expired men and 800 invalids.

Major M. A. Ker, I. M. S., officiates as Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer in India, vice Shearer on leave.

ORALS AT THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Senate are to consider the advisability of abolishing orals for the Previous and Intermediate Examinations and introducing them in the Final B.A. Examination. The long strain of ten papers for five successive days is already telling on the students and the additional overburdening of the orals in Languages would completely exhaust them. Moreover, orals detain the students a good deal when they are anxious to get home as soon as possible owing to the bad times in Bombay. One wonders would these orals work? And how would it test the knowledge of a student who is hardly asked a couple of questions. The best plan would be to abolish them entirely and not overburden the students after five days who feel a relief the moment the ten papers are over. In no other examination are so many papers set. Moreover, those who have taken science for optional have already two orals which they would gladly get rid if possible.—Yours, &c., A.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE WET WEATHER APPROACHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

The rain still interferes a good deal with the social life of the station, though the cool north wind from snowy Thibet is beginning to blow at intervals, warning us that the wet weather is approaching a termination. The general mourning for the Duke of Edinburgh ended last Thursday and two dances, postponed from earlier in the month, have accordingly been able to take place. The first was that given by the Maharani of Cooch Behar on the 23rd, at which the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer were present. A special floor had been laid down in the room adjoining the one generally used for dancing, and afforded a great addition to the accommodation. The porch of Kennedy House had been hung with Japanese lanterns and the scene from the Mall below was a very gay one. The Maharani's eldest daughter, who was married last cold season in Calcutta, had arrived in Simla and assisted her Highness in receiving the guests. The other dance of the week was given last night by the staff of the Commander-in-Chief at Snowdon, and will also be remembered as a very pleasant one.

Carton's "Lord and Lady Algy" has been running during the week at the theatre, and has proved quite the most successful play the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club have put on the boards this season. It is essentially a two-character piece, and Captain MacGeorge, who is responsible for the onerous duties of stage manager, is to be congratulated on the happiness of the selection of Mrs. Tyler and Captain Finlay for the premier parts. Captain Finlay is an actor hitherto little known in Simla, but his personation of the reckless and easy-going but withal good-hearted spendthrift, Lord Algy is a treat to witness. The scene when he goes drunk to the fancy dress ball, and tries to pull himself together when set upon there by his jealous host, is an effort considerably above the standard that Simla play-goers are accustomed to. The character of the clever harum-scarum wife he cares for, and whose love he holds, though the couple have quarrelled and are living apart, is equally happily filled. Mrs. Tyler's interpretation of the part is a creation of her own. In place of the fast and not over fastidious woman counterpart of the husband, of the usual rendering, she has evolved a creature of infinite womanliness yet of resourceful strength, who carries the sympathies of the house by storm, despite the almost entire impossibility of reconciling the plot to such a conception. Her faith in the husband who is no man's enemy but his own, and whose only redeeming virtue it is that he remains true throughout to the wife he has alienated, is so charmingly worked out, however, and the culminating note where she comes back to him when she has made her success while he has lost his all, is struck with unerring feeling. The same is true of the saving point in the otherwise tedious scene at the ball, where the wife interposes in the husband's quarrel.

Interest centres, throughout, so overwhelmingly on the two leading characters that the minor players make less impression, than the merits, of at least some of them, deserve. Captain Cook, for instance, makes a more than passable elder brother who is the idol of the Duke, his father, and whose intended elopement with the wife of the bone-boiling parvenu, is credited to his younger brother, the spendthrift Lord Algy. The unctuous stiffness is really very amusing that Captain Cook manages to instil into his rendering of the scene where the bone-boiler searches for his wife in Lord Algy's room, and the Duke turns up and takes it for granted that his younger son is the culprit, while the elder stands by and is not even suspected, thanks to the sanctimoniousness of his attitude. Captain and Mrs. MacGeorge carry out the difficult parts of the bone-boiler and his impressionable wife with good effect, while R. J. Pinder makes a humourously stolid jockey, and Captain Chaldecott is funny as valet at feud with the cook. The piece is sumptuously mounted, the costumes, in particular, being a triumph for Mrs. Thomson, the able Mistress of the Robes.

The full cast is as follows:—Duke of Droneborough, W. Moylan; Marquis of Quarmby (his elder son), H. R. Cook; Lord Algy (his younger son), F. D. Finlay; Hon. Orosby Jethro, G. A. Becher; Lieutenant Standidge, J. P. Barnes; Brabazon Tudway, H. K. MacGeorge; Richard Annesley, H. Thomson; Montague Denton, A. Winn; Mr. Jeal (Reporter of the "Weekly Searchlight"), W. Douglas; Kiuch (A sheriff's officer), W. D. Braithwaite; Swepson (Lord Algy's valet), A. W. Chaldecott; Mawley Jemmett (Lord Algy's jockey), R. J. P. Pinder; Wyke (Brabazon Tudway's footman), H. Gillespie; Lady Algy, Mrs. Tyler; Lady Pamela Mallinson, Miss Morton; Ottiline Mallinson (her niece), Miss Hunter; Emily Cardew, Mrs. Fox-Strangeways; Mrs. Brabazon Tudway, Mrs. MacGeorge; and Mrs. Vokins (her mother), Mrs. Smith.

The concluding performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" was only last Wednesday, the piece having run to full houses for five days—a good record for so small a society as the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club. Already, however, two more pieces are in preparation, namely, "Leo Trevor's Brother Officers" which is to be put on the boards on 8th September, and "The Mikado" which is to occupy the end of the same month.

Two important steps have just been taken for further improving the station. At the municipal meeting, last Wednesday, it was arranged to take in hand, at once, the laying of the long-talked-of high level water pipe line, which will run on the north and west slopes of Jakko, and supply the houses on the higher level from Christchurch to the United Service Club and on to Barnes Court and Chota Simla. It has also been decided to construct a tank with hydrants for watering the Annandale race-course and polo-ground. Both works are to be completed by next season and will be a great boon to residents and visitors.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 4th Punjab Infantry will shortly go to Kohat replacing the 1st Punjab Infantry there, and the 1-5th Gurkhas go to Sam ana from Abbottabad.

The Government have sanctioned the despatch of a 3rd Native General Hospital of 500 beds and the preparation at Calcutta of equipment for a fifth Native General Hospital of 500 beds.

In the ordinary course the relief trooping season between England and India should begin next week, but owing doubtless to the protracted operations in South Africa no intimation has yet been received regarding the programme.

The following appointments have been made:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Captain Blakeney, to be 2nd Squadron Commander: Captain Hamilton to be 3rd Squadron Commander; Captain Moore, to be 4th Squadron Commander, and to remain second ed; Captain Morris to be 4th Squadron Commander, pro tem; 2nd-Lieutenant Coaker to be Squadron Officer.

3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Riddell to be Adjutant.

1-4th Gurkhas.—Captains Battye and Grant, from the 2nd Battalion, to be Officiating Double Company Officers temporarily.

3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Lieutenant Hopwood to be Adjutant.

24th Bombay Infantry.—Captain Walters to be 2nd Double Company Commander, pro tem.: Captain Twigg to be 3rd Double Company Commander, pro tem.; Captain Wooldridge, to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem.

FOOTBALL ACCIDENT.

SHORTLY before the conclusion of last night's game on the Maidan Mr. Telford Hewson met with an accident. It was so near the finish that the other players did not notice that anything was the matter with him. A spectator, however, saw him fall to the ground and went to his assistance. He asked to be taken to hospital and a gharry being called he was conveyed to St. George's, where it was found he had sustained severe injuries to his back.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE monthly meeting of this authority was held yesterday afternoon at the Offices, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr S Rebsch, presiding, Brigadier-General Ventris, the Hon. Mr C T Burke, Dr Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr W L. Harvey, Mr Dr E Wacha, Mr J M. Dick, the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr F C Macral, Mr Sassoon J David, and Mr J Willcocks.

FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES.

The Land Committee reported that they had accepted an offer of certain property in 1st Nagpada from Mr N T Vaidya, executor of the will of the late Dr. Gopal Shivram for a lump sum of Rs. 80,000. They had also accepted an offer from Mr. Hirjee Hunsraj, broker on behalf of Bai Jankibai, property in Peerkhan Lane, 1st Nagpada, for Rs. 5,600, exclusive of the Fazandari right, which amounts to about Rs, 366.

Mr. Wacha asked if the Land Committee had power to accept offers.

The Chairman said the power had been delegated to them. They especially asked that they should have the power and the Board granted it to them in order to deal with these things with promptitude.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH & SCHOOLS.

The Committee considered an application from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay for the lease of two sites on the Wodehouse Road plot, for the purposes of a Church, Priest's quarters and a school; explaining that it is intended to build the Church parallel to the Wodehouse Road and the two other buildings to the south of the Church, and stating that the two plots facing the Colaba Causeway offered to him as an alternative would not suit his purpose. The Committee recommended that the application be accepted, and that the Chairman be asked to arrange the rents for the two sites required, and all the others on the Wodehouse Road Plot for the consideration of the Committee and formal approval by the Board.

This was agreed to.

THE FLATS.

An application from Mr. D. Gostling, offering Rs 2 per annum for the sufferance lease of plot K on the Flats, Schedule C, admeasuring 10,179 square yards, representing the highest bid received at an auction sale of the right of grazing on the plot was accepted.

WARRANT OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The Committee having considered a letter from Government, declining the Trustees offer of a site for Warrant Officers' Quarters on the proposed Reclamation near the Panday Sanitarium, at Colaba, recommended that the Engineer should be requested to hand over the land on the Wodehouse Road Plot, south of the Y. M. C. Association premises, the subject of Government Notice dated 10th June 1899, to the Collector of Bombay in terms of the Notice, and that Government should be requested to arrange to have the Saluting Battery site vacated as soon as possible in terms of Government Resolution No. 193, dated 18th January 1898. A second letter has been received from Government and after discussion it was resolved that Government be informed that the land in question had been vested in Government since December 19th 1899, and that they be requested to arrange to have the Saluting Battery site vacated as soon as possible.

ARRANGEMENT OF OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Government having asked the Trust to appoint an officer to represent them at the proposed Conference regarding the arrangement of the Officer's Quarters in the Marine Lines Estate, the Land Committee recommended that Mr. F. Reynolds, the Trust Engineer, represent the Trust at the Conference.

A discussion took place as to the powers of the representative.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula moved that the Chairman represent the Trust.

Mr. Dick moved and Mr. Willcocks seconded that the recommendation of the Committee be adopted.

The Chairman thought the interests of the Trust would be better served if he did not represent them.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula withdrew his amendment and the recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

PROPOSED NEW PRINTING OFFICES.

The Land Committee reported that they had considered a letter from Messrs. Bennett, Coleman & Co., offering to enter into an agreement for a building lease of the whole of the plot north of the Municipal office admeasuring 6,600 square yards for a term of 99 years at a sliding rental calculated on a 4 per cent. basis upon a valuation of Rs. 32 per square yards, and asking that a period of 2 years be allowed for the erection of the building and that they may be allowed to move their material, engines and machinery gradually and to use portions of the building as soon as ready without such use being counted as occupancy. The committee were satisfied that the offer would be advantageous to the Board and recommended that it and the conditions stipulated for be accepted as the area to be leased is exceptionally large and merits consideration being given to the intending lessee.

The chairman intimated that the Trust would make a handsome profit on the lease.

Mr. Wacha asked if the Trust could not get a better price for the land by deviding it up into plots.

The chairman said he had made out several proposals on the basis of Rs. 25 for the back land and Rs. 50 for the frontage and by that they got a Rs. 1,93,000. The offer of Messrs Bennet and Coleman was very favourable to the Trust as they were taking up a very large area of ground and were having no concessions as to garden space. Mr. Coleman told him that as they could not stop the publication of the paper they proposed that when part of the new building was erected to do some of their work in one building and portion in the other. As business people the Chairman thought the Trust ought to give these facilities.

Mr. Wacha hoped the consession in this rapect would not be a precedent. Somebody might say that he wanted to put his shelves in a building without that being counted as occupancy.

The chairman: When we get liberal offers we may give concessions.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

SITES FOR CRICKET PITCHES.

The Committee considered a reference from Government asking for the Trustes' views on a letter from the Principal of the Wilson College at Chaupati applying for the lease of a site on the Kennedy Sea Face, measuring about 300 by 350 feet, and adjoining the Hindu Gymkhana, to be used for the purposes of cricket, the lease to be on the same terms as those granted to the Gymkhanas now on the Sea Face. Thee committee were of opinion that the available open spaces on the Esplanade and on the Sea Face are of much too limited an area to admit of special grounds being reserved for small communities or any clubs or colleges and that Government should be informed accordingly.

This was agreed to, an amendment by Dr. Viegas to leave out the words "small communities or" being rejected.

SITES FOR MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

Resolutions of the Joint Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality, asking for copies of plans of such localities as may be taken up by the Trust from time to time, showing the proposed buildings and streets in view to reserving sites for school buildings in localities which are likely to be populated by the middle and lower classes having been considered, the committee expressed the opinion that plans of the improvement and other schemes of the Board when finally sanctioned for execution should be furnished to the Joint Schools Committee to enable them to select sites for schools. Such plans will of course show the lands needed for the Board's own purposes, such as roads, police schemes, housing of the poor, &c., so that the Joint Schools Committee may know which areas are available for their purpose. The transfer value of any sites selected by the Committee will have to be determined after the selection has been made.

This was agreed to.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE seventieth report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders, held at the city hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 18th August, read as follows:—Gentlemen, the directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1900. The net profits for that period including dols. 950,843-56 equal to Rs. 14,41,265, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts amount to dols, 3,433,826-01 equal to Rs, 51,58,239. In accordance with the intimation given at the last ordinary half-yearly general meeting, the reserve fund of dols, 11,500,000 equal to Rs. 1,72,50,000 has been divided into a sterling reserve fund of dols 10,000,000 equal Rs. 1,50,00,000 and a silver reserve fund of dols 1,500,000 equal to Rs, 22,50,000. The directors now recommend the tranfer of dols. 500,000 equal to Rs. 7,50,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund which will then stand at dols. 2,000,000 equal to Rs. 30,00,000. After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation dols. 2,923,826-01 equal to Rs 43,85,4-39, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound and ten shillings sterling per share which at 4-6 will absorb dols 533,333 33 equal to Rs 7,99,999. The difference in exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1,11 7-8, the rate of the day, amounts to dols 672 949-39, equal to Rs. 10,09,425. The balance dols 717,54329 equal to Rs 25,76,315 to be carried to new profit and loss account. Mr. A McConachie having resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, Mr. H W Slade has been invited to fill the vacancy: the appointment requires confirmation at this meeting. The accounts have been audited by Mr F Henderson and Mr. C S Sharp.

INDIAN CURRENCY FOIBLES.

UNDER this heading the *Financial News* publishes the following editional:—

There seems to be no limit to the number and eccentricity of the unforeseen results that follow the institution of a gold standard in India. The new system has been described as introducing a managed currency; but things have turned the other way about, for the currency looks like managing its masters. The very last thing the Indian Government wanted to do was to resume the coinage of rupees; for the stock had been definitely ascertained—as definitely as was thought necessary for the fabrication of plausible argument for a ludicrous scheme—to be so much in excess of needs that proposals were made in all seriousness for the wholesale melting of rupees. These proposals remain embalmed in cold print, as a warning and reproof to those who would lightly meddle with so delicate a mechanism as the currency of a country. But the apostles of contraction are not alone in being confounded by events. Their discomfiture is the most patent and the most complete; but they may derive some ineffectual satisfaction from observing that events have been consistently unkind to the theories and predictions of all schools of opinion in relation to Indian currency. It is doubtful if any member of the Committee which laboriously studied the problem and reported little more than a year ago contemplated what has since occurred. The same remark applies to their critics; for the general belief was that India would have difficulty in getting possession of gold—not that she would soon find gold more really redundant than silver was once assumed to be.

One of the strangest consequences of the new monetary system is pointed out by a Calcutta contemporary. It is that when an opportunity arises for the profitable employment of more rupees than are available, bankers must first import gold, and then the Government must buy silver with which to meet the demand for currency. Here one has quite a new kind of "bimetallism," with the more precious of the two metals acting as a sort of handmaid or go-between for the less considered. In order to obtain a sufficiency of marketable and acceptable money the already superabundant stock of acceptable money has to be reinforced. If the gold could be got into circulation this duplicating process would be unnecessary. The difficulty does not arise when gold is deposited in London against rupees paid out by the Treasury in India. When the rupees so released are replaced by others newly coined the gold in London can be dispensed with by the Indian Government; but, when the metal has been imported and deposited in India the gold remains on the Government's hands, even after the deficiency in the silver coin reserve has been made good. So we are constantly hearing of fresh devices for getting the gold into circulation, not only for the purpose of relieving the Government of part of its superfluous stock, but in the hope of reducing the demand for more silver, which brings in its train an augmentation of the redundant gold. The Government valiantly attempts to get rid of its gold by paying sums of over Rs. 15 in sovereigns, even trying to force gold on a reluctant public in payment of money orders. Needless to say, these rather petty methods of dealing with an awkward situation achieve only petty results. The gold will not become current, and the Gresham Law is shown to operate in India as well as elsewhere, though not because the people hoard the best or more valuable coins, but because they refuse to have anything to do with a wholly inconvenient form of currency.

As sovereigns cannot be got into circulation, proposals have been made for inventing new gold coins of smaller denomination for use in India. Lord George Hamilton is credited with suggesting the coinage of pieces of Rs. 3 and Rs. 5. A Rs. 3 gold piece would be worth 4s., and so would approximately resemble the American gold dollar. A more inconvenient coin for general circulation could not well be devised. Our Mint reports for several years have borne testimony to the relatively great waste there is in the half-sovereign, and the excessive cost of maintaining the circulating stock of coins of that size at the proper weight. But apart from the extravagant nature of a fractional gold coinage, its inconvenience is undeniable. Such pieces have just weight enough to escape through ones fingers without having size enough to be detected as they fall. The argument that they lend themselves to theft is hardly worth considering for a thief is not more tempted by a small than by a large coin, and the greater ease in concealing a miniature piece is not of much account. The case is hardly stronger for a Rs. 5 gold coin, though six-and-eight-pence worth of the metal is of appreciable size and weight, and so is less apt to be lost or overlooked. In respect of it, experience in connection with the wear and tear of the half-sovereign applies with great force. When we recall that the waste in half-sovereigns impelled a British Chancellor of the Exchequer to suggest the debasement of the coin into a mere token, the argument against saddling India with an extravagant series of gold coins becomes very strong. There is no sense in plunging into palpable blunders in the hope of escaping from the effects of other mistakes.

For good or for evil, we ventured on the plan of having an official standard for India that was bound to remain a book-keeping entity. Apart from ingrained tradition, which is one of the strongest influences with which currency reformers have to strive, the nature and magnitude—or, rather, the reverse of magnitude—of the majority of payments in India entail that the rupee should hold the field as the real standard coin. For its own purposes the Government has got its own standard, and has rated the people's money to it; and for their own purposes the people must be given the money that is useful to them. The mechanism which relates the currency to the standard is clumsy, and does not bring about the results desired; but the remedy is to improve the mechanism, if possible, while refraining from experiments with the popular circulating medium. If the mechanism cannot be improved, the Government must suffer patiently the inconvenience it now feels. If the introduction of a gold standard has the advantages claimed for it the inconvenience may be but a small price to pay. The Government should not seek to saddle individuals in the community with part of the inconvenience by practising every dodge to compel them to use gold, and by putting obstacles in the way of converting gold into rupees. It seems to savour of sharp practice to obtain authorisation for a gold standard without a gold currency, and to endeavour to force the latter into operation. Of course, it is not really sharp practice, but only drift; but it is surprising that the Indian Government should seek to drift against the stream. It will not reverse the stream by breaking up the cargo of superfluous gold into smaller pieces, or by any other method of trimming the weights.

THE FAMINE.

THE NUMBER ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures.			Present week.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	
British Provinces.							
Madras	2597	3100	5697	975	3100	4075	— 1622
Bombay and Sindh	843773	+52,313	1361588	728513	553331	1276844	— 87744
Bengal	13140	7164	20304	14381	10424	24815	+ 4511
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	...	1195	1195	...	1470	1470	+ 275
Punjab	80396	43267	123663	58398	41404	99802	— 23861
Central Provinces	243544	1998013	2241557	207684	1969165	2176849	— 64708
Berar	166713	147925	308638	181555	137226	248781	— 59857
Ajmere-Merwara	48417	27004	75421	43908	26595	70503	— 4918
Total British Provinces	1391880	2749183	4141363	1170424	2732715	3903139	—23 224
Native States.							
Rajputana States	131527	92052	223579	105194	80440	185634	— 37945
Central India States	57816	32523	90339	39473	36601	75875	— 14464
Hyderabad	330479	98294	428673	307646	92387	400033	— 28640
Baroda	55763	20941	76704	51836	17585	69421	— 7183
Bombay Native States	203534	53003	255537	160220	46162	206382	— 49215
Punjab Native States	47504	13255	30839	12476	12382	24855	— 5981
Central Provinces Feudatory States	7138	37007	44145	7182	38184	45346	— 799
Kashmir (Jammu)	134	...	134	331	...	331	× 197
Total Native States	803855	349055	1149910	684158	324722	1008880	—1440,0
Grand Total	2192735	3098238	5291273	1854582	3054437	4909019	—382254

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions, yesterday morning, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and a special jury.

MURDER AT THE PAREL WORKSHOPS.

Francis Calmed Gomes, a young Goanese, was charged with murder in having, on the 21st July last, at the Parel Workshops of the G. I. P. Railway, caused the death of Peter Paul De Silva, another Goanese about his age; also with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument for cutting, namely a scraper; also, on the coroner's inquisition with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Ahmed Sayani, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Hamilton defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. D. M. Forbes, Foreman.

Mr. Dharamsy M Goculdas.	Mr. W. C. Keith.
Mr. Dadabhoy P Karanjia.	Mr. Doabhoy N Wadia.
Mr. Dorabjee B. Mody.	Mr. E. F. Allum.
Mr. W. Moir	Mr. J. Ezekiel.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was, under various indictments, charged with causing the death of a man named De Silva, who was about his own age. Both were employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel. On the 21st July last, the deceased received injuries, of which he died. The jury would have no doubt upon the evidence that those injuries were inflicted by the prisoner. The deceased was about nineteen years of age, while the prisoner was about twenty-one. On the morning of the 21st July, they were both engaged at vices fixed to benches in the workshops. Prisoner was working at a vice 12 or 13 feet distant from that at which the deceased was working; and between them were working two other men, who would be called as witnesses. The vices were fixed to benches, at which the men worked while standing. The deceased was working at vice No. 2; the prisoner was at the other end; and between them were two other men, Hurry and Samson Abraham. It was true no one saw the injuries inflicted; and the first thing that drew attention was a cry from deceased that he had been struck. Near him was the prisoner with a scraper in his hand, which was covered with blood, and his clothes were also covered with blood. The deceased was holding his hand to the wound in his neck; the blood spouting from which could not be stopped. Deceased was sent to the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, and later on to the hospital, where he died. After the deceased was struck, the prisoner was seen throwing a scraper under the bench at which he had been working. Although no one actually saw the prisoner leave the vice to go to the prisoner, and although no one saw the prisoner strike the deceased with a scraper, there could be no doubt, the learned Counsel said, that he struck the deceased on the neck with the sharp scraper he had in his hand, and which was covered with blood. Before the Coroner, the prisoner said that the deceased struck him, and that he (prisoner) was not his enemy. This statement was not correct. The deceased was seen at his own vice, while the prisoner had left his and was seen standing near the deceased's vice. There was not the slightest provocation given by the deceased to the prisoner before the wound was inflicted. There was something to show that about a month previously to this occurrence, the two men had been sky-larking by throwing cotton waste at one another; but there was no provocation given, there was nothing to justify the inflicting of the wound. It was open to the jury, said the learned Advocate, under section 304A of the Penal Code, to find the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by doing a rash and negligent act, should they think proper to do so. The learned counsel asked the jury not to lay too much stress upon the youth of the prisoner. He was old enough to know the consequences of his acts; and that circumstance would be taken by his Lordship into consideration when passing sentence.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. R. W. Dewey, foreman of the mechanics workshop, G. I. P. Railway, said there were 300 or 400 workmen employed in the shed daily. Prisoner was an apprentice who was working at a vice in the shed, as was also the deceased. On the morning of the 21st July last, both men were working on the same vice bench. The bench was fixed along the whole length of the wall, and the vices were fixed at short distances apart. On the morning of the 21st July, witness heard a cry that a man was bleeding and on going into the workshop saw the deceased sitting on the ground, with blood spouting out from the right side of his neck. Witness tried to stop the blood and sent for the apothecary, who came and tried to stop the blood, but could not. Deceased was sent to the Infirmary, and afterwards to the hospital. Witness saw the prisoner. He had spots of blood on his trousers and on his jacket. In June last, witness had to scold the accused and the deceased for throwing about cotton waste in the workshop.

Harry Witton, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, said he was at work at the vices in the Work-shop on the morning of the 21st July last. Witness was working to the left of the deceased, next to him being one Samson

statement to the coroner that it was his scraper that inflicted the wound. Although there was no direct evidence that the accused struck the blow, yet the jury might take it upon the evidence that the accused went round to the place where the deceased was; and when he pushed such a sharp instrument as a scraper into the deceased's neck, he (accused) must have known that it would cause serious bodily injury. The jury might find the accused guilty of culpable homicide, or of doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

Mr. Hamilton then addressed the jury for the defence. He said the case was simplicity itself. The whole shed was one open place, and it was most strange that nobody saw the accused doing this serious thing if he really did it. There had been no enmity between the two boys; and they had been playing pranks by throwing cotton waste at each other. The occurrence was easily accountable in this way. The accused, who had been working with the scraper, went to the deceased to have some little fun, when the latter suddenly swung round, and the scraper hurt him. This was, said the learned counsel, a pure, simple accident. Accused never supposed that he was going to hurt the deceased; and it was the unfortunate swinging round suddenly that caused the accident. It was, Mr. Hamilton said, a thing done by accident or misfortune, and the accused could not be punished for it as an evil-doer.

His Lordship in summing up the case to the jury said that in cases of this kind, it was important to consider each circumstance step by step, and not to take the occurrence as a trivial one. It was a circumstance worthy of consideration by the jury that nobody saw the accused go from his vice to the prisoner's. The witnesses said that they saw the prisoner with the scraper in his hand; that there was blood upon the scraper and upon the accused's clothes; and that he threw away the scraper under the bench after the wound had been caused. There were of course several circumstances in the accused's favour. There was no enmity between the two boys; nobody saw him go to the deceased; there was broad daylight; and nobody saw accused strike the blow. Then again, the jury had to consider that the accused never said it was an accident; he never proclaimed his innocence and keep the scraper in his hand, as an innocent man should have done; but on Mr. Dewey coming into the work-shop, he threw away the scraper into a place which was no place for it. The character of the wound was also to be considered. The important question for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner intended to hurt the deceased; and if he did not, whether he did a rash and negligent act, in acting as he did with the sharp scraper in his hand. The jury should consider whether the accused had a guilty intention or a guilty knowledge. Was it an accident which caused the injuries described? It was a strange thing that the accused, when placed before the coroner, did not say it was an accident. The jury were told to take all these circumstances into their consideration and say by their verdict if they considered the accused to be guilty of any offence; and also say what offence.

The jury, after a short consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty of causing death by a rash and negligent act, and not guilty of the other charges. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court, then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

AN URGENT POINT FOR DECISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To-day one Francis Gomes was tried before Mr. Justice Russell for committing murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and causing grievous hurt. The jury retired to consider their verdict, and on their return the following questions and answers were put and given respectively:—

Clerk of the Crown: Are you unanimous in your verdict?

Foreman: We are.

Clerk of the Crowa: Do you find the prisoner guilty, or not guilty?

Foreman: Guilty.

Clerk of the Crown: Do you find him guilty of murder?

Foreman: No.

Clerk of the Crown: Do you find him guilty of causing grievous hurt?

Foreman: No.

Clerk of the Crowa: Do you find him guilty of culpable homicide?

Foreman: No.

Clerk of the Crown: Then what do you find him guilty of?

Foreman: We find him guilty of committing a rash and negligent act, but without any intention of causing grievous hurt.

This is a verdict of not guilty. The jury actually handed up a paper containing their verdict. The Clerk of the Crown misinterpreted the verdict into one of causing death by a rash and negligent act. This is impossible and was not intended, as the foreman showed by his reply to Mr. Starling when he asked him "death by rash and negligent act." Foreman said; "No." I think the verdict was completely misunderstood, and the poor boy is condemned unnecessarily.—Yours, &c.,

LAWYER.

THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary in his yesterday's leader thinks that it is time now for the public to express its opinion on the way promotions are being made from the Judicial Department to the High Court Bench of late, and accordingly it pleads the cause of one whose personality is, indeed, covered under a very thin veil. As a member of that very public, and as one who often comes in contact with, the very recent acquisition to the local High Court Bench, you will allow me to state my view of the matter. For several reasons, those who have to daily work before his Lordship, are of opinion that Government could not have made a better choice than of one, who has already during so short a time won the admiration of all by his courteousness, conscientiousness, close application to his duties, and above all his judicial temperament. Seven years of mere office work, as distinguished by your contemporary, from court work—the office work, by-the-bye, consisted of everything that a judge has to do, minus giving judgments ex cathedra—has not at all taken away from him that faculty for calmly weighing the pros and cons of a question, which is the sine qua non of a sound judicial mind. In this case, wisdom is justified of the Government, and the step, whatever aspect it may wear departmentally, is viewed with complete satisfaction by all those who do not look at it in the light of mere £. s. and d. Such breaches, as your contemporary adverts to, in the routine of departmental promotion by seniority are not rare or exceptional with Government, as we all know. Indeed, in some cases, public interests demand that Government should act unfettered by such rules. The present is only an instance in point which may, as it says, be a departmental mistake but which as it now turns out, is a very happy mistake. One only wishes it to be stereotyped, wishing also, without being uncharitable, that Government had only erred similarly happily in the appointment which preceded it. The orthodox principle of gauging a judicial officer's ability by the number of appeals preferred from his decisions, and their confirmation or reversal is, if not almost exploded by now, a very uncertain guide. Those who know the temperaments of litigants, of the nice points of law which very often make for a confirmation or reversal of the decisions of the Lower Court, whatever the merits of the case may be, of the thousand and one technicalities which hedge such matters round, set not a very great store by this principle. But judged even by this test, there is not much to be said in favor of the disappointed one, if proper statistics be looked up. And if this be coupled with the facts which now and then come out in the papers, or are found on the records of the cases coming up before the High Court, it seems to me that they do not show that the person responsible for them is fit for a post, where above all, courteousness, unbiassed temperament, patience and judicial calmness are eminently required.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sep. 1. K.

BOMBAY GHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would beg the authorities to give their special attention to the "ghee" nowadays sold in the native bazaars of Bombay. I do not think I am defaming any one if I say that the ghee now sold is not at all pure, and is mixed with other substances. If ghee is pure it will never be spoiled even if it were kept for months together if kept carefully, but strange to say the ghee talked of becomes nauseous after a few days. As plague and other epidemics are increasing in this city, and since ghee forms a chief part of native food, I request the authorities to give special attention to the matter.—Yours, etc.,

N. CHANDRA.

THE MAMLATDARS' ACT.

PLEADERS' VIEWS.

THE Pleaders' Association of Western India has addressed the following letter on the Mamlatdars' Act to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations:—

SIR,—I am directed by the Pleaders' Association of Western India to submit the following representation relating to the Mamlatdars' Act (Bombay Act III of 1876), with a request that you would be pleased to lay the same before His Excellency the Governor in Council for consideration.

2. As an amendment of the Act is now under the consideration of Government, the Association beg to be permitted to draw the attention of Government to a representation they submitted in the year 1889, requesting Government to consider, if, in the light of the considerations therein set forth, Government could see its way to a total repeal of the Act. The experience of the Members of the Association during the last ten years has afforded them no cause for any change in the views then submitted. The Association further beg to point out that while formerly it was only one possessory suit in the Mamlatdars' Court, which was an invariable preliminary to a regular (ejectment suit based on title in the Civil Court, it has recently been decided by a Full Bench of the Bombay High Court, that a possessory suit in the Mamlatdar's Court on a particular cause of action is no bar whatever to a similar suit on the same cause of action, under Sec. 9 of the Specific Relief Act. This is likely in course of time to bring about two possessory suits before the regular suit on title is brought. Their experience leads them to think that litigants in this country are likely to take advantage of every possible "forum" to establish their rights, beginning by preference with the cheapest, and that it is not desirable to let them waste their resources in merely preliminary litigation. The Association submit that if some step is taken towards simplifying the procedure and expediting the decisions of suits under Sec. 9 of the Specific Relief Act, and at the same time the same facilities about court costs be allowed as are now enjoyed in the Mamlatdars' Courts, the provisions of that Section and Sec. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code will have made ample provision for carrying out all the objects for which the Mamlatdars' Courts were originally intended.

3. (i) Passing next to the proposed amendments, the Association think with reference to Sec. 3 A (1) and (2), that the power to appoint Joint Mamlatdars is almost sure to lead to the officers called "Phadnis" or "Aval Karkuns" being invested with the power to try possessory suits, and the Association respectfully submit that it is not expedient to invest officers whose monthly salary is only Rs. 50 or 60 with jurisdiction over disputes relating to the possession of immoveable property.

(ii) As regards the proposed amendment in Sec. 4 of the present Act, the Association approve of the principle,—viz., the curtailment of the Mamlatdar's jurisdiction in respect of house property,—involved in it, but they are led to think that instead of investing Government with powers to exclude house property in particular areas within Municipal limits from the cognizance of the Mamlatdars' Courts, from time to time, it would be expedient to remove once for all from the Mamlatdars' jurisdiction, dwelling-houses in towns and villages, and other house property not being agricultural buildings or connected with agricultural holdings. The Act should, the Association submit, be intended to give speedy relief to agriculturists, and should therefore be confined to such property only, as is connected with agricultural purposes. Disputes in Mamlatdars' Courts relating to houses mostly concern houses in towns &c., which the tenants fail to vacate for some reason or other. They often involve questions relating to unpaid arrears of rent, relief against forfeiture &c. which do not, like suits relating to fields, or the use of water from wells or watercourses &c., stand in need of a summary and speedy determination. The Association would therefore request the Legislature to consider, if in Sec 4, it would not be desirable to limit the word "premises," by qualifying the same with "agricultural," and thereby remove from the jurisdiction of Mamlatdars all other species of house property.

(iii) As regards the amendment of Sec 17, the Association are of opinion that it should be, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, expressly confined to cases coming under Sec 15 (b) inasmuch as cases falling under Sec 15 (a) do not call for a similar indulgent consideration: the unsuccessful Defendants in those cases can only be trespassers who have wrongfully taken possession of another man's property, and it is only just and fair that as against them the Plaintiff should get immediate possession. The provision about "good faith," will of course in most cases be a sufficient safeguard, but it would, it is submitted, be better to leave no discretion in the matter.

4. In the next place, in addition to the amendments proposed, the Association think that some further amendments in the Act are desirable, and they beg to be permitted to state them for the careful consideration of the Legislature.

(a) The Association have already adverted above to the change desirable in their opinion to qualify the word "premises," either by omitting all house property in towns and villages or confining it to buildings used only for agricultural purposes.

(b) The Association think that it is not necessary to give the Mamlatdars jurisdiction over "profits of lands, premises, trees, crops or fisheries." The wording as it stands is wide enough to include suits for removed crops, for fruit of trees, for rent of houses &c., It is very rarely that one hears of such suits in the Mamlatdar's Court; nor could it have been the intention of the Legislature to give the Mamlatdar any right to make orders relating to moveable property.

(c) Cases of restoration of the use of water from wells &c., and disturbance or obstruction in the use of the same occasionally raise intricate and difficult questions. The Legislature may well try to remove these difficulties so far as possible by considering and determining, if the Mamlatdar should or should not have the power of issuing mandatory injunctions. A has the right of taking water from a well which is situate in B's compound, but for the enjoyment of the right to the water, it is necessary for him to go through the compound. Suppose obstruction is caused by B's building a wall in his own compound, and he denies A's right of way, though apparently admitting his use of the water within six months previous to the suit. In such cases questions arise as to whether the Mamlatdar has jurisdiction to decide as to the rights of way or passage, and whether he can give relief by pulling down the wall or removing any other obstruction that may have been erected. The Bombay High Court have held that the Mamlatdar has jurisdiction to try such a case, though in the case decided by them the obstruction does not seem to have been erected on B's own property. The wording of Sec. 4 taken with the form of injunction given in Sch., C. as the one which has to be issued under Sec. 17, limits his jurisdiction to prohibit the defendant from simply making any further attempt to disturb or obstruct. The Association are of opinion that, though no doubt there may be some hard cases, that notwithstanding the Mamlatdar should not be given the power of issuing mandatory injunctions. Further, if the Mamlatdar can only grant an injunction in one form it is difficult to reconcile this with the language of cl. 3, Sec. 5, which requires a Plaintiff to state the nature of the injunction to be granted.

(d) Tenancies determine in various ways, but the Association are of opinion that it is desirable to limit the jurisdiction of Mamlatdars to tenancies that determine by efflux of time only, and with this object in view they would suggest that in Sec. 4, after the words "determination of any tenancy," the words "by efflux of time" be added, and the words "or other right" now in the Act be omitted. If this view is accepted a corresponding change will also have to be effected in the wording of Sec. 15 (b).

(e) In Secs. 9 and 13, and in fact throughout the Act there appears to be only one expression, viz., "reject the plaint," used: if a plaintiff refuses to subscribe a plaint, the plaint is to be rejected: if the cause of action arose more than six months ago, the plaint is to be rejected; if a plaintiff fail to attend &c., the plaint is similarly to be rejected; and if the Mamlatdar after making all the inquiry into the merits finds on the different issues in the defendant's favor, he is also to reject the plaint. The Association do not see any reason why the distinction between dismissing a suit for default, and rejection of the claim on the merits should not be observed. This is a matter of some importance, when it is noted that all orders referred to above are orders under the Act, and by section 21 the usual time of 12 years to bring an ejectment suit in is cut down to 3 years. The Association think that this should be the result only in those cases in which the Mamlatdar rejects a claim after inquiry into the merits, and should not apply to orders in making which no inquiry has been made as to the rights of the parties. The Association would therefore submit that the wording of Sections 9 and 13 should be changed with this end in view.

(f) Similary, there is no provision in the Act enabling the Mamlatdar to let a plaintiff withdraw a suit, nor is it easy to see why a plaintiff should not enjoy the right of withdrawing from a suit on the usual terms as to costs, &c. The Association would therefore, humbly recommend to the Legislature the insertion in the Act of a provision to this effect. Under the present law if a plaintiff withdraws his suit, the Mamlatdar has no option but to reject the plaint.

(g) A very recent decision of the Bombay High Court also points out another defect in Sec. 13, which expressly provides for the default of the Plaintiff to attend in the Mamlatdar's Court, but does not specifically provide for a case where neither party appears, as is done by Sec. 98 of the Civil Procedure Code. This defect therefore calls for a remedy.

(h) Cases have frequently arisen in which strangers or persons other than those who were parties to the suit before the Mamlatdar have been dispossessed by the village officers in execution of a decree or order of the Mamlatdar. There is no provision for such cases in the Act, and at present such persons have to lose possession and then to sue again for recovering the same. The High Court of Bombay observe "that this view of the Act may lead to a practical difficulty in the working of it which it would be perhaps advisable to remove by legislation." On the best consideration that the Association have been able to give to the subject they think that it would be proper to introduce the summary procedure followed in the Civil Court in such cases. If in carrying out the Mamlatdar's order the village officers find that they are obstructed in giving possession to the decree holder in the Mamlatdar's Court by some third person, who claims to have been bona fide in independent possession on his own account or on account of any person other than the defendant, then they should immediately report the obstruction to the Mamlatdar, who should on a day to be fixed in that respect inquire into the facts of possession, and pass orders according to the facts he finds. If for instance the intervenor acquired possession since the suit, or has only been put up by or at the instance of the defendant to claim possession, the Mamlatdar should be able to direct that the original order should be carried out, and the intervenor should be treated as a person bound by an order of the Mamlatdar within the meaning of Sec. 21. If otherwise the claimant should not be disturbed in his possession.

(i) In cases where parties die pending possessory suits before Mamlatdars, there is a difficulty in the way of the heirs continuing the suit owing to the want of any provision thereabout in the present Act. The Association are of opinion that in cases in which there is no serious question as to heirship there should be some provision made to enable the son or other heir of the deceased party to continue the suit and for his name to be substituted as such in place of the deceased.

(j) Similarly there is no provision in the Act for the addition of parties should such a course be found necessary at any stage of the proceedings. This entails a hardship, which the Association submit should now be removed.—I have, &c.,

KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI,
Joint Secretary,
Pleaders' Association of Western India.

Bombay, August 27.

ENGLAND AND THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE following appeal has been addressed by the Bishop of Hereford to the clergy of his diocese:—

Dear Brother,—The accounts of the famine in India, which continue to arrive, are so heartrendering that I am moved to suggest the appropriateness of a special appeal to our people at the time of their harvest thanks-giving. Although many of our parishes have already sent liberal contributions, I believe that they would still desire to give additional help, and that all would welcome the opportunity of giving something at this season in aid of those suffering multitudes who are slowly dying of starvation, while we have bread enough and to spare; and I should be glad if we could make up a substantial Diocesan Fund from our harvest thanks-offerings. I would not ask or suggest that your annual offertory should be taken away from the good cause to which you may be in the habit of giving it, as true charity requires that our ordinary good works should go on uninterrupted and undiminished by these special appeals to which we make a special response.

My hope is that if you could announce to your parishioners beforehand, either that some portion of the harvest thanksgiving offertories, or some additional offering at this thanksgiving season, would be sent to relieve the famine stricken people of India, and if you were to explain in some detail the nature and extent of the suffering that is crying to us for relief, the hearts of your parishioners, rich and poor alike, would be so touched by the contrast between their own happier lot and the sad and sore burden of those who are perishing and seeing their children perish from starvation and cholera, that their offerings would be exceptionally generous. Thus, while help would be given to our patient and starving fellow-subjects, your good work at home would not suffer. All experience show how ready and how generous is the response of our people to the cry of want or suffering when it reaches their hearts, and in the sad plight of India at this moment we have one of the most touching appeals that I remember.

Should you be able to respond to my invitation, I shall be glad to take charge of any contribution from your parish and add it to a Harvest Thanksgiving Fund from the Diocese of Hereford, and forward it to the proper Indian authorities for distribution to the best advantage. Those authorities, in other words, Civilian Officials, Doctors, Missionaries, Soldiers, and other men and women, are fighting the good fight there, and doing a brave and saving work, risking their lives in it every day. Such workers and their work are the real glory of our Empire, and their example may well stir us to give, as God has prospered us here in our highly favoured English life.

As I write this letter I see it reported by the Viceroy that on July 28th the number of persons receiving relief was 6,266,000, and that during the week ending July 21st 11,413 deaths from cholera occurred in our own famine-stricken districts and the native states.

To grasp the practical meaning of such appalling figures as these, or to gain any idea of the suffering they represent, is for us, in our circumstances, almost impossible. It is as if, here at home, the entire population of Wales and Ireland, or, let us say, eight times the whole population of Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire, had at this moment to be kept alive by Government relief; and the death roll from cholera of the one week ending July 21st is equivalant to more than half of the inhabitants of the city of Hereford, or just about one-tenth the population of the whole county. As we think of all those thousands meeting starvation, disease, death, entire families together, in the long-suffering patience, with hardly a cry of complaint, while we are joining in our harvest thanksgivings, and saying with more or less of serious thought—"What shall I render unto the Lord, for all the benefits that He hath done unto me?" the contrast will surely move us to give generously out of the pity of a thankful heart.

To the figures quoted above I may add the testimony of a personal friend of my own, who has lately returned from a visit of eleven weeks' duration to the famine-stricken districts. He writes to me as follows:—

The parts of India which are threatened with a second year of famine were in a terrible condition when I visited them in May. The people of Gujarat, in the north of the Bombay Presidency, were dying in great numbers from starvation and famine disease and cholera was and still is carrying thousands of them off every week. (The cholera deaths throughout the Bombay Presidency and its native states are 50,000 a month). Their plough cattle were mostly dead, and hardly any of the milch cattle were left. Ploughing is doubly out of the question now that the monsoon has failed; but the want of milk will mean death for many of the children. The mass of the people will have somehow to be kept alive for many months to come. They are so reduced that it will really be almost a case of nursing them through the crisis. The ordinary famine rations are not nourishing enough for people in such a state. There are nearly two and a half millions of people in the British protectorates where things are worse. In Kathiawar, which is a native territory, I believe that matters are, if possible, even more serious. An Englishman, who has large interests there, and has been doing much to keep the people alive, wrote to me on July 29th, "Already the cry for food is getting beyond control, and by end of next month my funds will be exhausted. I feel very sad, and am filled with fear and anxiety for the lives of those we are striving to keep from disease and starvation. The majority are respectable poor, a class very hard to deal with, and yet absolutely dependent on a charity that does not reach them and cannot reach them through ordinary channels; and it is here that private efforts are wanted to supplement the best efforts of the Government. The failure of a second monsoon could bring the most appalling consequences to Gujarat and Kathiawar, and turn them into barren deserts. Should even favourable rain fall at once we can now look for no amelioration of the people's prospects before November. Rain in the middle of August would avail nothing for monsoon crops or planting, though it might help the winter crops." There will be two and three quarter millions of people to be looked after in Kathiawar, and another three millions, I am afraid, in the smaller states of Gujarat. It is simply impossible to describe the heroic patience and courage of the people. They are heart-broken by the loss of everything; but so long as a fraction of an anna is to be earned by any sort of labour, they will work on, exhausted as they are, sooner than come on relief. I never saw or imagined such fortitude as they are showing under such fearful conditions. If only Englishmen could see the way they are taking it there would be no need to appeal for help. Baroda and a great part of Rajputana are also faced by another famine year, and here, too, the condition of the people is piteous. In parts of Rajputata the cholera has carried off over ten per cent. of them, and all over this huge area the cattle have died of starvation. Scarcely any are left, and there can be little ploughing done even if the rains come. And now it appears from Lord Curzon's telegram that in the south-western Punjab the crops are in imminent danger for want of rain, whilst in the Central Provinces, Berar and Hyderabad, good crops can only be hoped for if the monsoon improves. In other words, a second year of famine is certain for the western tracts, and every day that passes without rain darkens the outlook for the northern and central parts of India.

This letter was written on July 30th. Since then, owing to more abundant rains, the prospect for next year is apparently improved in some of the districts; but at the very best the condition of the people for many months must be such as may well move our pity beyond the power of words. Never were the words of the Roman poet more applicable "There are tears for trouble, and human sorrows touch the heart".

FIVE CHINESE STATESMEN.

ESPECIALLY interesting at the present moment is Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger's contribution to the 'Contemporary Review," entitled "Who's Who in China." From Mr. Boulger's article, which is exceptionally full of information, we take the following extracts:—

A WORN-OUT STATESMAN.

It is unnecessary to attempt any detailed description of Li Hung Chang. Of unrivalled experience, this prominent mandarin, who boasts of his five generations of Hanlin ancestors, has fallen much of late years in general estimation. Whereas he used to be called the Vice-Emperor, his removal from office on September 7, 1898, was described as "purifying the Yamen." Among his own countrymen his name has become a by word, and they all attribute to him the fault of China's collapse in 1894-5. Still more is he blamed for having signed the 1896 Secret Treaty with Russia, which was so soon followed by the loss of Port Arthur and Tallenwan. His appointment to the Viceroyalty of Kwantung and Kwangsi at Canton was intended as an honourable retirement, but events in the north have made some persons think that he might render some useful service. This hope must prove fallacious for other reasons besides the weighty fact that he is in his 78th year. The great influence he had in China has waned and almost disappeared. It was largely due to his skill and success in composing difficulties and arranging compromises with the Foreign Powers, and the present difficulty does not admit of a compromise. He cannot screen the offenders at Peking from expiating their crimes on outraged humanity, and if he cannot his services in their eyes are useless. Nor can he be of use to us as a representative of the Chinese people, because they do not believe in him, and will not have him at any price. There are grave reasons for doubting the sincerity of his sentiments in favour of progress, and after the close of his European tour he became, perhaps through disappointment at its meagre results, as reactionary as the worst of the Tartars. I remember well General Gordon saying to me that if we put Li Hung Chang in the place of the Manchus, as was talked of in 1880, we should find him more obstructive and difficult than the present dynasty. I think we should be prepared at any moment to see Li Hung Chang range himself on the side of the reactionaries and anti-foreigners as soon as he finds that matters cannot be patched up by one of his favourite make-believes. To whatever side he attaches himself he will bring little strength. His reputation and following are both gone, and his political, like his physical vigour, is now but a wreck.

A CAUTIOUS CONSERVATIVE.

Of Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroy of the dual Hoqkwang province, it is impossible to speak in any terms but those of respect. He is, however, old and cautious, and although he has lattery expressed ideas favourable to foreigners and progress, he was during the greater part of his career intensely conservative and anti-foreign. In that respect he was the open opponent of Li Hung Chang, with whom he was always at enmity, but his principal claim to fame was his denunciation of Chung How's treaty, with Russia in 1880. As Viceroy of the Liang Kiang provinces—Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Anhui—he did excellent work at Nanking, restoring the prosperity of that city. In 1889 he came forward as the exponent of the views of China for the Chinese Loan in connection with the projected Hankow-Peking railway, and obtained a triumph of Li Hung Chang, which seemed dearly purchased when he was transferred from Nanking to Hankow—or rather to Wouchang—to build his own railway. He has held the Viceroyalty there during the last 11 years, and his administration has been characterised by honesty and efficiency. In 1897 he took his fellow-countryman into his confidence by publishing a volume of "Essays on Exhortations to Study," in which he showed the imperative necessity for China to change her methods. It was a complete "volte face" on the part of the lately Chauvinist Governor-General, and made a correspondingly great sensation. The Emperor read the work and distributed 40 copies of it with his own hands. It was the first impulse he received to induce him to take up the question of reform. There are two drawbacks to the value of Chang Chih Tung's possible co-operation besides the fact that he is getting old. His military reforms have been on a limited scale, and he does not possess the available force to take any active part in restoring order outside his provinces where his authority is beyond challenge. Secondly, he retains strong prejudices against foreigners for encouraging the traffic in opium, which he declares is debasing the Chinese people. This grievance occupies a very prominent place in his mind, and marks attention, as he might make it the excuse for reverting to an anti-foreign attitude at any moment. The great reputation of Chang Chih Tung would make him a useful ally in any political enterprise in Central China, but at the same time it must be noted that his alliance would not be so easy to obtain as is thought on account of the prejudices and old-fashioned opinions he still retains despite his having recently become an advocate of progress.

POSSIBLY PRO-BRITISH.

Liu Kun Yi the other satrap of the Yangtse Valley, rules at Nanking and possesses the greater absolute power of the two. Besides, he is a younger man, and possesses the energy that characterises the inhabitants of his native province Hunan. He entered the service in 1861, and is now about 61 or 62. From 1875 to 1879 he first held the Viceroyalty of the Two Kiang, when he was disgraced in an official but not dishonourable sense. Soon afterwards he was appointed to Wouchang, and then, in 1889, he and Chang Chih Tung changed places. There remains this remarkable fact that during twenty-five years the greater part of the important Yangtse Valley has been governed by two men. Liu has devoted far more attention to military matters than Chang, and his army of 20,000 men is well-trained and well armed. He has also a small fleet, generally designated the Nanking Flotilla. He is supposed to be very well disposed to England, and has often declared his intention of protecting trade and maintaining good relations with us. But it will be prudent to remember that he is, after all, a Chinese Viceroy and not a Tsotai. The support that is to be looked for from him must, therefore, be only passive and local on the most favourable assumption, and we should always be prepared, in the event of Chinese successes or of delays in the Powers asserting their superiority, for these friendly and progressive Viceroys being carried away by a wave of nationalism. They are, in the first place, natives of China, and members of the oldest and most exclusive Civil Service in the world.

THOROUGHLY UNSCRUPULOUS.

Sheng, Tsotai of Shanghai, and Director-General of Railways, is, perhaps, the ablest man among the Chinese, as Ikotenga is among the Manchus. He is thoroughly unscrupulous, and for craft and cunning not to be approached. As Imperial Commissioner and then Resident in Tibet, he gained as far back as 1890, when he was a young man, a reputation for not neglecting his opportunities, which has adhered to him ever since. He was one of those pronounced blameworthy for the reverses in 1894-5, and he nearly lost his head. Instead of this calamity his good fortune decreed that he should receive the profitable office of Customs Taotai at Tientsin. This was in 1890, and in the following year he blossomed into Vice-President of the Board of Revision, and Director-General of the new Railway Department. He then founded the Chinese Imperial Bank, from which his countrymen can borrow at an interest ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. As Taotai at Shanghai we must have a great deal to do with him during the present crisis. He is a man to watch and to be guarded with. He resembles Li Hung Chang in several respects, and he is said to be related to him. But there is no love lost between them, and Li Hung Chang tried to supplant him two years ago by one of his own creatures, named Ma Chi Chang. Sheng was also unpopular with the Tsung-li-Yamen, and probably the source of his power was the Empress Dowager herself, whose avarice was propitiated by a share in his business profits. He is a man certain to be much heard of, and he will no doubt pose as the friend of the foreigner. The mantle of Li Hung Chang in respect of guile and humbug is falling on his shoulders.

A PRONOUNCED ENEMY.

It is impossible to speak of Li Ping Hien, the last of the greater Chinese officials I have named, without some feeling of regret, as but for German arbitrariness he might have played a useful part in regenerating his country. By all accounts, Li Ping Hien was one of the most capable men in China and it was he who defeated the French at Langson. In 1894 he appears as Governor designate of Shantung, and in the following year he was at his post. In 1897 he was specially mentioned by Yu Yin Lin, Pantai or provincial treasurer of Anhui, in his remarkable memorial to the Emperor as one of the men who would save China. When Liu Ping Chang was dismissed at the instance of the British Government, Li Ping Hien was nominated his successor. Before his departure he unfortunately got into trouble with the Germans, who made their famous descent on Kiaochao, and insisted on his removal because two German missionaries had been killed in the natal city of Confucius. Instead of proceeding to Szchuen, Li Ping Hien was, after a long diplomatic wrangle, "cashiered and declared incapable of holding any high office," while the Manchu Governor of Foochow, Ju Lu, ex-Viceroy of Manchuria, went to Chung King in his stead. Thanks to German inflexibility, Li Ping Hien, who might have been a progressist, is now the pronounced enemy of the foreigner and all his works.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 1.)

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl will leave Simla at 11 a.m. on Saturday the 15th Sept 1900 and visit Dalnousie and Chamba. His Excellency's departure from Simla will be private.

His Excellency will return to Simla on the 29th Sept. His Excellency's arrival at Simla will be private.

All covers intended to reach H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl during his Excellency's tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying his Excellency on tour is as follows:—Her Excellency Lady Curzon of Kedleston, Major the Hon E Baring Mily Secy; Lieut Col E H Fenn C I E Surgn to the Viceroy; Capt R G T Baker-Carr Aide de Camp; Capt W M Campbell Aide de Camp; and Mr F W Latimer Asst Private Secy.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent as usual to the head quarters of the several Depts.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H W C Carnduff, I C S Deputy Secry to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept has been granted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India an extension of furlough up to the 5th Oct.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt R W C Keays 28th Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Lieut T K Gaskell 19th Madras Infy are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Consequent on the grant of furlough on medical certificate for one year to Mr R MacGill Dist Supt of Police of the 3rd (offig 2nd) class the following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police with effect from the 5th June 1900 and until further orders:—Mr G G Wright Dist Supt of the 4th class offig in the 3rd class to officiate in the 2nd class; Mr J C T Fairweather Dist Supt of the 5th class offig in the 4th class to officiate in the 3rd class; Mr A Herbert Asst Supt of the 1st class and offig Dist Supt of the 5th class to officiate as Dist Supt of the 4th class; and Mr J C Molony Asst Supt of the 2nd class to officiate as Dist Supt of the 5th class.

Mr M F Wren Asst Supt of Police of the 2nd class in Berar is appointed to officiate as Asst Supt of the 1st class.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Lieut R E Bond the 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Rajput Regt of Bengal Infy who was deputed on famine duty in the Central Provinces by Notification dated 13th Dec are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr in Chief in India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Chunilal Asst Accountant Gen Bengal is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days with effect from the 21st of Aug 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col F H Whitby British Service Asst Adjt-Genl and offig Depy Adjt-Genl Head Quarters Punjab Command is confirmed in the latter appointment with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl vice Brgdr Genl H B MacCall C B appointed to command a 2nd class district.

The undermentioned appointments are made with effect from the dates specified:—Col (Brgdr Genl) Sir A Gaselee K C B A D C I S C commanding a 2nd class district in India to be Qrmr. Genl. in India with the temporary rank of Major Genl vice Lieut Genl A R Badcock C B C S I who has vacated dated 31st July 1900; and Col Brgdr Genl G Henry Depy Adjt Genl Madras Command to be temporary Qurmr Genl in India vice Col (temporary Major Genl Sir A Gaselee K C B) A D C on field service in China dated 31st July 1900.

Col W J Vousden V C C B I S C Colonel on the Staff Sialkot to command the Malakand Force with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl while so employed vice Brgdr Genl A J F Reid who has vacated on appointment to the command of the 3rd Brigade China Expeditionary Force.

Col G H More Molyneux C B D S O I S C officiating in command of a 2nd class district to command a district of the 2nd class in India with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl while so employed vice Col (temporary Major Genl) Sir A Gaselee K C B A D C who has vacated.

Col H B MacCall C B British Service officiating in command of the Peshawar district to command a district of the 2nd class in India with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl while so employed vice Brgdr Genl E J Lugard who has vacated dated 21st Aug 1900.

The undermentioned temporary appointments are made with effect from the dates specified:—Col J S Collins British Service officiating in command of the Belgaum district to officiate as a district commander of the 2nd class in the Punjab Command with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl while so employed vice Major-Genl Sir E R Elles K C B appointed temporary Adjt-Genl in India; and Bt Col F H Plowden Oxfordshire L I offg Asst Adjt Genl Head Quarters Bengal Command to officiate as a district Commander of the 2nd class in the Madras Command with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl while so employed vice Brgdr Genl Sir R D Hart K C B V C appointed to the temporary command of a 1st class district in the Bombay Command.

Col G L R Richardson C B C I E I S C offig Col on the Staff to be Col on the Staff in the Punjab Command vice Brgdr Genl G H More Molyneux C B D S O who has vacated.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval:—Second Lieut to be Lieut. Alan Moir Graham; 2nd July 1900.

NATIVE ARMY.

13th Regt of Bombay Infy.—Jemadars Sukhdeo Prashad Tiwari and Muhammad Bakhsh to be Subadars vice Subadar Major Mohan Sing and Subadar Rupram Gujar transfer red to the pension establishment with effect from the 9th and 24th April 1900 respectively.

RETIREMENTS.

Surgn Genl C Sibthorpe C B I M S (Madras) has been permitted by the Secry of State for India to retire from the service subject to H M's approval.

Col J H Newman M D I M S (Bengal) has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

G I P R Vol Rifles—John Edward Neale Gent to be Second Lieut to complete the establishment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut C R Rowsell R I M is appointed Staff Officer Bombay Dockyard sub pro tem vice Commander F H Elderton with effect from the 11th Aug 1900.

The undermentioned officer is granted an extension of leave:—Lieut C R Rowsell R I M (u p a) for 15 days.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut F V deBurgh R I M (m c) for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G G Hiley in class II grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Stores Dept on special leave is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 26th Aug.

Mr R H Tait Storekeeper in class III grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways was promoted temporarily to class II grade 4 of that establishment from the 3rd Feb to the afternoon of the 13th March.

Mr Tait officiated as Port Storekeeper State Railway Dept Calcutta and Store keeper Eastern Bengal State Railway from the 16th Feb to the afterdoon of the 13th March 1900.

The following permanent supernumerary promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways Traffic Dept with effect from the 1st April 1900:—C A R. Cromelin

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

VACCINE of attenuated virulence is employed against the disease 'charbon in "cattle, but it sometimes causes death, and M. Arloing, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, announces the success of an antitoxic, serum from the blood of immunised animals. This can be injected by itself, or, preferably, inoculated with the vaccine to moderate its virulence. A very little of the serum is sufficient for this last method.

The teleplastic invented by two engineers of Berlin reproduces figures in relief by telegraph and may be useful in telegraphing the features of criminals. A frame of moveable rods, something like what hatters take the shape of the head with, is pressed on the figure in relief, and each rod sends an electric current which acts on another set of moveable rods at the other end of the wire, adjusting them so as to reproduce the relief.

A recent American scientific journal states that Hudson Bay Company officials were told by Indians of a quantity of wreckage and the bodies of two men (?Andree and his companion) having been found in the spring on the east coast of Hudson Bay, north of St. George. A party has been sent out to investigate the matter.

Mr. Samuel Goss, of Chicago, has invented a musical bicycle. A rotary cylinder with pins plays on a set of piano keys and wires inserted in the frame of the cycle. The cylinder can be controlled by a small lever.

A recent trial of motor cycles (or, as the Americans call them, "motocycles)' at Vincennes showed that the tricycles and quadricycles were better than bicycles. The best tricycle was made by Rochet, the best quadricycle by the same constructor, and the best bicycle by Werner. They attained speeds of 23 and 24 miles an hour.

To avert disasters arising from the sudden over-flow of dams and reservoirs, Mr Hone, of Chicago, has invented an automatic floodgate, which is illustrated in the "Scientific American."

The Queen Schultz chronoscope, a modification of Capt. Schultz's instrument, measures very small intervals of time, such as the 1,250,000 part of a second. It is useful in determining the speed of projectiles inside guns.

According to Dr. Wolfgang Reichel, in the Mycenean and Homeric age, the Greeks adored not images but the empty chairs or seats of the gods, which originally were altars. The famous peplos (robe) of Pallas Athene was, he thinks, laid on such a throne on the knees of the invisible goddess, and the Ark of the Covenant is supposed to have been a similar throne.

Germany was the first to found a school of archaeology at Athens, and France, Britain, and the United States followed. The United States school, under Professor Richardson, have this year excavated the Agora of Corinth, discovering a fine head of Ariadne and a fountain with bronze near lion heads near the Propylæa.

According to Dr. Habart, Surgeon Major and private tutor of army Surgery to the University of Vienna, the small arms now used in the European armies can disable men at a range of 3,500 metres. The speed of the ball permits it to wound several men in succession. One out of every 400 shots is efficacious. Of 100 men struck, 25 are killed, 20 badly wounded, and 55 slightly hurt. The dispersion of bullets fired against a troop advancing towards the position of the enemy is, on the average, 16 per cent. between 0 and 750 metres, 9 per cent. between 750 and 900 metres, 50 per cent. from 900 to 2,100 metres and 25 per cent, from 2,100 to 3,000 metres and upwards.

According to Mr. J. G. Roberts in "Nature," hailstones, five inches round, and these not the largest, fell at Northampton on July 20. They were mostly flattened, and very dense. They buried themselves in the ground, or broke on hard surfaces. Glass 5-16 inch thick was broken by them in factories of the town. Sections of the hail stones reveal a kind of onyx or cats-eye structure in the ice.

A meteorological kite was flown to an altitude of 15,9000 feet at Blue Hill Observatory, U. S. on July 19, This is the highest flight on record in America, even for balloons. Four and three quarter miles of piano wire formed the line. The air was very dry, and the temperature freezing at the highest point.

Sir Samuel Baker gives the weights of the largest African elephant tusks he ever saw as 172 and 188lbs. respectively. Messrs. Tiffany and Co., New York, have now a pair weighing respectively 224 and 239lbs. Their corresponding sizes are: length, 10 feet 3-4 inches, and 10 feet 3 1-2 inches; circumference, 23 inches and 24 1-2 inches. The tusks of the extinct Elephas ganesa were sometimes 12 feet 4 inches long, and 2 feet 3 inches round. A mammoth tusk from Alaska is 12 feet 10 inches long and 22 1-2 inches round, but the average tusks of this animal are 7 to 9 feet long and only 60 or 80lbs. in weight. The tusks of the mastodon are thicker than those of the mammoth, a large one being 9 feet 4 inches long, and 23 inches round.

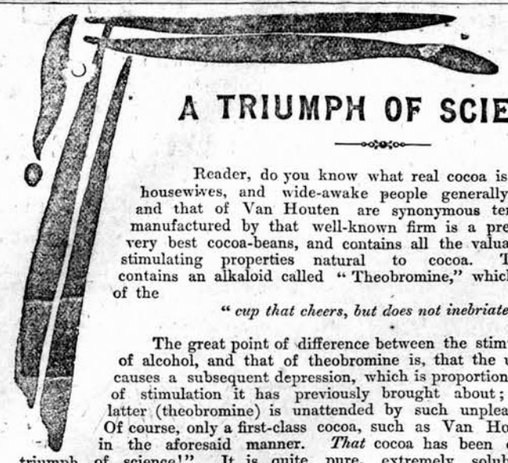
Less than 500 miles of railway exist in China, but concessions are given for 7,500 miles, including connections with the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the lines to Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, and Mandalay. The chief cities of the Empire have the telegraph and a primitive postal system.

As the Chinese have no alphabet, but only characters representing words, a telegram is sent by numbering the words and telegraphing the numbers. The receiving clerk looks out the word from the numbers given in a set of tables. There are 9,800 numbered words in the tables.

Scarlet has been compared to the note of a trumpet, and a Japanese lady once called a fine contralto voice "red." Idiots recognise this colour most easily, and Kirchoff, the chemist, named it the aristocrat of colours. In all parts of the world, according to Mr. Havelock Ellis, it is the symbol of joy, and often the sacred, royal, or fortunate colour. Apparently it is never used in mourning. In the Malay peninsula yellow is preferred, but yellow is allied to red. Young children prefer yellow, green, or blue to red, perhaps because red is too stimulating to their eyes. A neurotic officer for over 30 years could not bear the sight of red, which made him dizzy. Such hyperæsthesia to colour is generally confined to red. Recent observation shows, however, that men as a rule prefer blue to red, whereas women like red and green most of all.

The large sum left to four metropolitan hospitals—the Middlesex, the Charing Cross, the London, and King's College—by the late Professor Hughes discoverer of the microphone, is in securities, and for 21 years the hospitals will only be allowed to draw half the interest, the other half going to swell the capital, which in that time will be something like half-a-million sterling. The late professor was a good man of business, a Welsh characteristic, by the way, although our literary critics of the "Celt" are fond of preaching the contrary, being misled by the strange delusions of Renan and Matthew Arnold on the subject. Dr. Beddoe F.R.S, the well known anthropologist, from actual inquiry, not theorising from old Celtic poetry in the closet, finds that business is the strong point of the Welsh, and certainly the number of Welshmen occupying leading positions in English houses bears him out. He thinks they excel the Scotch in affairs. Hughes greatly increased his original fortune, made from his printing telegraph, by prudent investments. His donations to learned societies amount to £13,000.

Dr. Irving C. Rosse says:—"During a considerable residence in Southern France and in Italy I had frequent occasion to study this question. Monte Carlo is most prominently associated in my mind with broken sleep caused by mosquitoes during an autumnal visit. Yet among those of my personal acquaintance with the same experience none has since shown the slightest trace of malaria. A similar remark applies to Leghorn and to Rome, where, owing to the most important changes in public hygiene that Europe has ever witnessed, malarial fever is seldom seen except among the poorer classes. Englishmen and Americans, who constitute two-thirds of the foreigners in Rome, now reside there for years without an attack of malaria, in spite of mosquitoes and of what the Italians consider their eccentric and imprudent habits." The old tradition of applying to every ailment, from a cold to enteric fever, the generic term 'Roman fever,' a vague disease that has no place on the nosological table, has created a prevailing notion hard to correct. As a matter of fact, the study of mortuary statistics and the sanitary condition of Rome, where I spent some time as sanitary inspector for the Government, show that, with the exception of London, it is the best-watered, the best-drained and healthiest capital in Europe, and that a European or a native of New England runs greater risk of contracting malarial fever in Washington, where it is more prevalent and where anopheles are equally aggressive."



A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical housewives, and wide-awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of the

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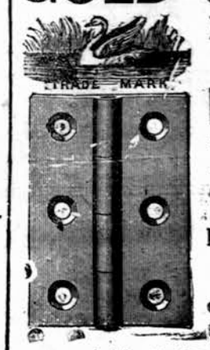

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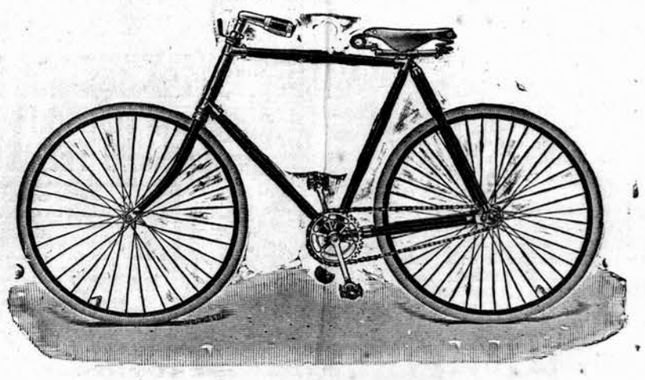

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